National Anti-Slavery Standard.

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THE SOUTH.

GEORGIA.

PROTEST OF THE EXPELLED MEMBERS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 3, 1868.

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

THIS House having decided by a vote this day to expel the undersigned members from the seats to which they have been legally elected, for no improper conduct on their part, and for no other legal reason, or pretended cause, except their color, the undersigned, ardently desiring the peace of society and the prosperity of the State, and determined to do all in their power to avoid bloodshed or war of races, *have decided to suffer wrongs for a time, rather than attempt to redress them in a manner that may, in this time of high political excitement, produce civil strife.*

For these considerations the undersigned *will abide by the decision of this House, and will peacefully retire from the seats* to which they consider themselves legally entitled. But before doing so, the undersigned, as the representatives of their race consisting of over 500,000 citizens, and over 90,000 legal electors of this State, in the name of the State, whose peaceful citizens they are, whose laws they have obeyed, and *whose white women and children they supported and protected, when their husbands, fathers, and brothers were upon distant battle-fields in the service of the Confederate States;* in the name of justice, and that equality before the laws to which they are entitled, in the name of peace and humanity, without which anarchy and confusion must take the place of good government, stability, and protection of life and property, and in the name of that friendship and good understanding, which it is their interest and their ardent desire to cultivate with the white race, do hereby enter their solemn protest against the outrage perpetrated upon their race, by the action of this House; and they hereby give notice that they will appeal at the proper time to the Congress of the United States, and the justice of the American people to redress the grievances to which they are subjected by the intolerant and oppressive conduct of the dominant party in this House; who while part of their members were in danger of losing their seats, on account of ineligibility and under the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, met the colored members of this House in a spirit of conciliation and kindness during the investigation, but who, when they had obtained an erroneous decision of the House in their favor, which enables them to retain seats to which, under the Constitution of the United States, they are not entitled on account of their participation in the Rebellion, forget that Congress has power under said Constitutional Amendment to pass all laws and establish all courts or tribunals, they may yet be compelled to vacate seats illegally held by them, and who now make war on the right of colored members and drive them from the Hall. The undersigned respectfully demand that this their protest may be entered upon the journal of the House.

JAMES PORTER, Rep., Chatham Co.
JAMES M. SIMMS, Rep., Chatham Co.
U. L. HOUSTON, Rep., Bryan Co.
GEORGE H. CLOWER, Rep., Monroe Co.
W. A. GOLDEN, Rep., Liberty Co.
GEORGE LINDER, Rep., Laurens Co.
ROBERT LUMPKIN, Rep., Macon Co.
S. GARDNER, Rep., Warren Co.
A. RICHARDSON, Rep., Clarke Co.
A. SMITH, Rep., Muscogee Co.
MUNDAY FLOYD, Rep., Morgan Co.
E. BARNES, Rep., Hancock Co.
JOHN WARREN, Rep., Burke Co.
M. CLAIBORNE, Rep., Burke Co.
W. H. HARRISON, Rep., Hancock Co.
R. MOORE, Rep., Columbia Co.
PHILIP JOINER Rep., Dougherty Co.
JOHN T. COSTIN, Rep., Talbot Co.
ABRAM COLBY, Rep., Green Co.
PETER O. NEIL, Rep., Baldwin Co.
HENRY M. TURNER, Rep., Bibb Co.
ALEXANDER STONE, Rep., Jefferson Co.
THOMAS M. ALLEN, Rep., Jasper Co.
THOMAS P. BEARD, Rep., Richmond Co.
EDWIN BELCHER, Rep., Wilkes Co.
MAT. DAVIS, Rep., Clarke Co.
F. H. FYAL, Rep., Macon Co.

We, the undersigned members of the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, join in making solemn protest against the proceedings of the House of Representatives in expelling the colored members of this House.

JNO. A. MADDEN, Rep., Burke Co.
G. W. JOHNSON, Rep., Towns Co.
VIRGIL HILLYER, Rep., Camden Co.
JAMES FITZPATRICK, Rep., Bibb Co.
J. MASON RICE, Rep., Columbia Co.
J. E. J. FRANKS, Rep., Bibb Co.
BENJ. AYER. Rep., Jefferson Co.
EPHRAIM TWEEDY, Rep., Richmond Co.
J. E. BRYANT, Rep., Richmond Co.
ALEX. HAREN, Rep., Fannin Co.
S. A. DARNELL, Rep., Pickens Co.
S. F. SALTER, Rep., Pulaski Co.

The Rebels of course refuse to record this protest upon the journal of the House.

ACTIVITY OF THE REBELS.

THE BLACKS TO BE DEPRIVED OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE—SERFDOM TO BE ESTABLISHED—THE OLD SECESSIONISTS AT WORK—LETTER FROM A MEMBER OF THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

ATLANTA, September 4th, 1868.

THE condition of things in Georgia is much like it was in 1860. Robert Toombs, Ben. Hill, and Howell Cobb, the old secession leaders, are busily engaged in their old work of trying to destroy the foundations of our good old government. Toombs is stumping the State extensively, inflaming the minds of headstrong, impetuous young men, just as he did in 1860. They are bent upon destroying the new Constitution of Georgia, and overturning all that Congress has done for us. The hatred of Union men, reconstructionists of every grade, and, in fact, of all who recommend submission to the new order of things, is becoming more and more desperate every day. At no time since the surrender of Lee has the state of things been so deplorable as now. The inflamed masses are meditating terrible vengeance against all who have participated in the work of reform, just as soon as they think they can do so with impunity.

THE REVOLUTION BEGUN.

The Revolution is already begun in the Georgia Legislature. As a member of that body your correspondent has been a close observer of the changes which have been going on since its organization. At first we thought we had a small Republican majority in both Houses. We elected a Republican President of the Senate, Secretary, and other officers of that branch. The House elected a *professed* Republican as Speaker, but the Democrats got all the other officers of that body. One Republican, the Hon. Joshua Hill, was elected to the United States Senate. Dr. Miller, the other Senator-elect, professes to be a neutral. He is a man of ability, and had a fair record in the Constitutional Convention. The State-House officers are all Republicans. The question of the eligibility of members under the Fourteenth Article was not raised until all the members had been sworn in. Each House was then required by Gen. Meade to investigate the case of each member before it could proceed any further. In the House a number were found who were clearly ineligible; but it was simply impossible, owing to the Democratic strength, to exclude one of them. Toombs, Jefferson Davis, or any of the old rebel leaders, would not have been excluded had they been members. The Democrats, knowing a difference existed among Republicans as to the eligibility of the colored members, raised that question, and it was under discussion until finally, on yesterday, they were expelled, by a vote of 80 to 23 against the measure. The House is composed of 173 members—so 70 members were either absent or refused to vote. The number who voted for their expulsion is about the same as usually vote on the Democratic side when a party question is involved. But if all the Republicans had stood square up and voted against this iniquity, they would still have been expelled, because none of the colored members were allowed to vote—the Chair so ruling. This is a gross violation of the Constitution which the members had sworn to support. In no part of the Constitution, defining the rights and privileges of citizens, or the qualifications or disqualifications for voting or holding office, is the color of a citizen mentioned, or even alluded to. The proceeding is manifestly revolutionary.

THE REVOLUTION TO GO ON.

This breach will be followed, after the election, by others. The next step will be to deprive the colored man of the right to vote, then he will be stripped of his citizenship, and finally of the last vestige of his constitutional rights. It is thought by some that the Democrats contemplate an effort to remove the Governor from his office, and put in one of their own men. No human being can conjecture the extent to which this revolution, inaugurated by the Democracy will reach. There is every moment danger of a fearful outbreak, which will cause much innocent blood to flow. * * *

THE OBJECT AIMED AT.

But all this is only part of a scheme to reach a certain end, and that end is so earnestly desired that *any* means may be sanctified by its attainment. That end is *Slavery.* Thousands on thousands of old slave-holders believe now, that the Democracy has triumphed in Georgia, that Seymour will be elected the next President, that the reconstruction policy of the XLth Congress will be set aside in all these States, and a final result will be the practical re-establishment of Slavery. Any one at the North who doubts this does not know the spirit and character of this people. They may not for a long time wish Slavery established in name. They must have the *thing* however, and will not be particular as to a name for it. It may assume the form of making the old master the *guardian* of his former slave, and compelling the latter to contract with him in preference to all others, no matter what the wages may be. Thus a sort of Russian serfdom making the laborer a permanent *attache* of the soil, will at first be established, until the Northern Democracy, for the sake of Southern support, will again recognize the beauty, simplicity, and beneficence of the old "patriarchal system" as the "normal" condition of the negro; that is, the old Slave system. This is the end aimed at. Now for the proof: First, it is openly, but incautiously, avowed by some; others, more circumspectly but with ceaseless vigilance, keep an eye on the movements of their old servants, particularly those capable of rendering the most profitable service, such as mechanics. A man who once owned a number of negro carpenters, and who, when they were set at liberty, recorded in the clerk's office all their names, has lately been inquiring into their whereabouts. Letters of inquiry are now being sent by former owners to various parts of the country to ascertain the present location of their quondam "chattels." What will be the end? I answer absolute freedom or absolute Slavery. The black race must have all their rights, and must have friends who will make those rights secure at all hazards, or the dominant race will allow them to have no rights that a "white man is bound to respect."

THE KU-KLUX-KLAN.

OFFICIAL REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE —A HIDEOUS PICTURE.

THE Committee that was appointed by the Tennessee Legislature to investigate recent Rebel Democratic outrages upon Union citizens, has made a report which is so full or horrors as to make one's blood run cold. The summing up of the report is as follows:

The outrages which have been perpetrated in many counties of Middle and West Tennessee during the past few months have been so numerous, and of such an aggravated character, as almost to baffle investigation. In these counties a reign of terror exists, which is so absolute that the best of citizens are unable or unwilling to give free expression to their opinions. The terror inspired by the secret organization known as the Ku-Klux-Klan is so great that the officers of the law are powerless to execute its provisions, to discharge their duties, or to bring the guilty perpetrators of these outrages to the punishment they deserve. Their stealthy movements are generally made under cover of the night, and under masks or disguises, which render their identification difficult, if not impossible. Added to the secrecy which envelopes their operations, is the fact that no information of their murderous acts can be obtained without the greatest difficulty and danger in the localities where they are committed. No one dares inform upon them or take any measures to bring them to punishment, because no one can tell but he may be the next victim of their animosity. The members of this organization, with their friends, aiders and abettors, take especial pains to conceal their operations. *The moving principle by which they are actuated appears to be hostility to the State and National authorities, and in the minds of these men, to have voted for "Brownlow" or the "Republican ticket," or to be a "Radical," is the greatest of crimes.*

Your committee believe that during the past six months the murders in Tennessee, to say nothing of other outrages, would average one per day, or one for every twenty-four hours; that in the great majority of cases they have been perpetrated by the Klan referred to, and few, if any, have been brought to punishment. A number of counties in the State are entirely at the mercy of this organization, and roving bands of marauders nightly bid defiance to the civil authorities, and threaten to drive out every man white or black, who does not submit to their arbitrary dictation. To add to the general lawlessness of these communities, bad men of every description take advantage of the circumstances surrounding them, and perpetrate acts of violence from personal or pecuniary motives, under the plea of political necessity. *Colored laborers have been driven from their homes by dishonest landowners, in order to deprive them of their share of the crops they cultivated and the wages they have justly earned by their labor.* Other outrages of similar character are daily committed, and the officers of the law are unable or unwilling to prevent or redress them. Your committee are convinced, from the evidence before them, that a resort to some measures that will correct evils of such enormity is an imperative necessity. The testimony they have taken is but a small part of the evidence which might be laid before your honorable body, showing the absolute necessity which exists for legislative action for the prevention and punishment of acts of violence, for the protection of life and property, and for the due execution of the laws. A large number of cases brought to the attention of your committee have been passed over unnoticed, because time and space would not permit their investigation. But the committee are satisfied that no further evidence is necessary to convince every thoughtful mind that more than ordinary means are requisite, under existing circumstances, to secure peace and protection to persons and property.

Your Committee are convinced that the Governor should be invested with full power to call out such a military force as may be required to secure obedience to the laws; and if the calling out of such a force shall be necessary, the responsibility will rest upon those who violate the laws and refuse obedience to the constituted authorities of the State. It is the sworn duty of the Governor to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and for that purpose ample means should be placed at his disposal. Much as we may regret that any necessity should exist for calling in the aid of a military force, yet when all other means fail to secure the end, aim and object of all good government, we have then no choice left us in the matter. We, therefore, recommend the passage of the bill which has already been reported by your Committee.

A NUMBER OF CASES IN POINT.

I.. Lincoln County the Ku-Klux-Klan took Senator Wm. Wyatt from his house in the night, and inflicted all sorts of indignities upon him. They beat him over the head with their pistols, cutting a frightful gash, and saturating his shirt with blood, leaving him insensible. Senator Wyatt is a Christian gentleman and 65 years of age; his only offence being that he is a Union man, and a member of the State Legislature.

In Fayette County the only teacher of colored children has been assaulted and driven away by the Klan.

Spencer Griffin of Sumter County, a respectable aged citizen, was whipped 150 lashes; was told that the niggers all thought they were free, but they would see that they would have to do what they were told; this was the way they served them the first time; the second time they came shooting and hanging; August 21st, 1868.

Steven Meddow of Marshall County; 62 years old, member of the church 30 years; a Republican; 10th of July a party of Ku-Klux called at his house and asked if he would tell the truth, and said if he and his son voted the Radical ticket they would hang them; they had voted the Radical ticket before, and now must vote the Conservative ticket or they would hang them; they had a pistol pointed at Mr. Meddow all the time; on the following Saturday night a man and his wife were inhumanly whipped; another man and his son were choked until nearly dead; all this was in Marshall County, in July.

The Rev. N. O. Hoffman, of Shelbyville, Tenn., says: "Have never seen any of the Klan but that it exists in our county no one doubts. Several have been hanged by this secret organization. Mr. Dunlap and another colored man, who was badly whipped, on the night of the 4th of July, and his person was cut in great gashes from the middle of his back to the ribs. Mr. Dunlap's offence was teaching a colored school. I have been repeatedly threatened, and was told that that the K. K. K.'s had a list made of the men they intended driving from the country; found the following note in my yard:

"'IN KU-KLUX COUNCIL, July 24th, 1868.

"'Rev. Mr. Hoffman your name is before the Council. Beware! we will attend to you. You shall not call us villains, d—n you. KU-KLUX."

"I believe the object of the Klan is to whip unarmed negroes, scare timid white men, and break up elections and interfere with the State Government, and steal and plander the goods of the people."

D. B. Garrett, 24 years, school teacher, Marshall County; myself and other colored men met a party of Ku-Klux, and they drew their pistols on us; swore they would kill us, but finally let us go and ordered us when we meet in future to take off our hats and call them master; was driven from my home, and do not believe I could stay at home and live, I saw them whipping Mr. Lewis Stigall, and fired upon them.

1. The wife of Lewis Powell (colored) a citizen of Hickman County, was murdered on the 12th inst., by six mounted men, unknown.

2. Tom Kelley (colored), Maury County, was murdered by the Ku-Klux on the 12th inst.

3. Alph Raissey (colored), Maury County, was hanged on the 14th by the Ku-Klux.

4. Tom Jordan (colored) was taken from the jail on the night of the 14th inst., and murdered. He was a citizen of Maury County.

5. Several murders were committed near Johnsonville, the first of the month; names of the persons murdered not given.

6. Tom Kelley taken from his house, in Maury County, on the night of the 15th. It is believed he was murdered, as he has not been seen since.

Wm. Wyatt, 60 years of age, school teacher. Have lived in Lincoln County nearly 60 years; about 40 or 50 came to my house some time in April, all in disguise; 8 or 10 dismounted and came into the yard; some boys who work for me were just returning from a fishing party; they (the Ku-Klux) fired on the boys, who ran away; they then left, and I heard of several negroes being abused by them; also heard of two being hung by them; the sheriff's house was visited, and the door knocked down and his house searched, but he was not at home; he has since resigned; on the first Monday in March, a man by the name of Dauphlin was shot and killed by them: a negro was also killed; all in Fayetteville; a citizen was shot severely for voting a Union ticket, but afterward recovered; the civil officers are afraid to make arrests; on Saturday, the 18th, a company of Ku-Klux-Klan came to my house; about midnight eight or ten came in, and after alarming all the ladies in the house, told them they were looking for the man of the house, they called on me to come out; I told them I was in bed; they then told me to come out or they would bring me out; they then came to my bed, and despite the screams of my wife and family, I was dragged from my bed to the front of the house, while yet in my house, I was struck with a pistol, and cut so the blood flowed fearfully; after sitting me down, one of them said "Negro equality;" I replied, "Negro equality" is just what you have made it, and just what you have left, with your hands lifted up to the most high God, swearing that you would obey all the proclamations and laws of this Government; I took hold of a pan to get some water to wash off the blood, when they bid me good-by; several citizens have left the town of Fayetteville on account of their Union proclivities.

Mr. W. A. Kelley of Maury County testifies that he resides about five miles west of Mount Pleasant, that he is a farmer, about 28 years old; he was a Union soldier during the war, and was honorably discharged at the close; he has lived about two years where he now does, he is a voter, and voted at the Spring election; at that election threats were freely made against those voting the Union ticket, and one man pulling out a pistol, presented it at the head of a colored man, and swore that if the latter did not vote as the other wished, he should not vote at all; on Tuesday night last he was assailed in his house by a band of 14 armed men, who broke down the door, and forcibly entered the house; they called for Kelley, but he escaped through the window, fired at as he ran; they then threatened and abused his wife, and breaking open his trunk plundered it of $100 in money, and tore up his soldier's army discharge and certificate of resignation; they went out and turned cattle into his fields, partially destroying his crops; they also broke up his shot gun; he left his home and came to Nashville, and is afraid to return for fear of being killed; in regard to the November election he has heard the rebels say that if they were not allowed to vote they would not let any one else vote; and he believes such is their deliberate design; the party at his house on Tuesday night swore that no d—d Union soldier or Abolitionist should live in Maury County; witness believes he knows some of the party that were at his house, as he heard them speak certain names while they were breaking down his doors and while he was running away; he does not believe that any Union man, white or black, will be allowed to vote unmolested at the coming election.

The following is a transcript of a letter which was addressed to Mr. William S. Halley, teacher of a colored school:

"HIDDEN RECESS, UNTERRIFIED RETREAT,
KLAN OF VENGEANCE, ETERNITY.

"Villain away!!! Ere another moon wanes, unless thou art gone from the place thy foul presence desecrates, thy unhallowed soul will be reveling in the hell thy acts here has made hot for thee. Villain, eat heartily and make glad thy vile carcass, for verily the Pole Rider will help on thy digestion. You and your friends will sleep an unwaking sleep if you do. Dare you eat!!! The Sacred Serpent has hissed the last time!!! Beware!!!

"K. K. K."

TENNESSEE AND ARKANSAS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 2d, 1868.

* * * * * * * * *

THAT there is a general and deep-seated feeling of apprehension—that indescribable feeling of alarm that warns of approaching dangers we know not of—in the minds of Union men throughout West Tennessee, is certainly too palpable to be denied. Surrounded on every hand by sworn assassins, who, banded together, roam the country at will, committing innumerable outrages, whose atrocity and fiendishness are second only to barbarian savages, feeling about them an air of intimidation that speaks of murder, arson, and high-handed lawlessness of all kinds, how else but that Union men throughout the country should feel alarm knowing that the constant theme of Democratic leaders in our midst, approved and reiterated on every hand by the same lawless, fire-eating element that drove the State into rebellion, is annihilation of the Radical Unionists, and of the fast-approaching hour when the work shall begin. Hearing the unguarded expressions of former prominent leaders in Rebellion, that the Ohio and Susquehanna are to be made rivers of fire between the North and South, across which none shall cross and live—"arm and organize"—"defiance to the law," etc., etc.; that any measures looking to checking the terrible carnival of blood, crime, and outrage, so prevalent in many sections of the State, are to be a declaration of war, which once commenced is to be one in which all Radical Unionists are to be singled out and shown no quarter. A war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, as Gen. Pike has said. Knowing too, as is well known here, that through fear of effect upon the coming elections North, speeches of public men far more incendiary than any of those reported were suppressed and kept from print, as in the case of a speech made by Gen. Forrest before one of the ward clubs in this city, more inflammatory by far than the speech published far and wide as delivered at Brownsville, that Gen. Rucker warned all Radicals of prominence that a watch was set upon them and their houses; that newspapers freely threatened Ku-Klux visitations, and that Gen. Forrest, believed to be Grand Cyclops of the Tennessee Ku-Klux, but a few days since expressed himself to a reporter of *The Cincinnati Commercial* to the effect that "not a d—d Radical son of a —— but was watched, him and his house; that he was *spotted*, and his house picketed, and that in case of an outbreak *not a d—d one of them should escape.*" This late fiendish expression, of what may be looked for at any time, we are aware the General is now most anxious to suppress, and would fain give the lie; but the party hearing the same is willing to swear it to be true in presence of the General, if desired. Held in check, by letters received from Democratic leaders North, begging them for God's sake to desist in their incendiary writings and speeches, as it was found impossible to fight against their effect among the Democracy there, Union men observe a general air of restraint and caution, put on as a check as it were, upon the seditious characters about them. This, however, is too flimsy a veil to deceive, and is felt as boding no good. Professions of peace we hear on every hand, and coming from the better class of citizens is evidently honest in its expressions, but powerless to resist the tide of sedition setting evidently rapidly toward open resistance to the government of the State. Such element, though strong in respectability, can accomplish nothing. While rebel papers also are profuse in professions of good intent, no word is heard in condemnation of the acts which so long have caused a reign of terror in much of the State. They are either ignored, or where forced upon their attention excused by abstract theories and causes as disingenious as they are false. While murder, arson, whippings, outrages, and intimidations have been an almost constant occurrence at the hands of masked Democracy, commonly termed Ku-Klux; to believe our *loyal* press nothing worse is done than molest a few notorious horse-thieves and vagabond rascals by armed citizens banded together to enforce a righteous punishment. No condemnation is heard of such bands of assassin Democracy, but their very existence is ignored. This, too, when Union men can, in many localities, point to the very persons who are known as leaders; when, upon some of our railroads, agents at certain points are known to not only be members in high standing, but to have telegraphed along the line the names of certain persons on board deemed obnoxious to the Klan, thus causing the train to be boarded by these gangs of assassins, and in some instances the party forcibly taken from the car to meet such punishment as these hell-hounds might decree. To lull the Democracy North into fancied security as also our Legislature, if possible, so as to defeat the measure for calling out a militia, an evident holding-up is perceptible within a short time in these outrages. Even under such check, however, at some points adjacent to Memphis the Ku-Klux even now are ruling with a high hand. At Humboldt, for instance, the crossing of the Memphis and Louisville and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, it is well understood no man, black or white, dare avow Union sentiments, and the Mayor himself, a Baptist preacher named Senter, is the reported leader of the gang. To show how elections are carried here by the reconstructed, at the last election this Ku-Klux Mayor and exemplary minister of the Gospel, it is said, appointed a special police consisting of fifteen armed rebels and five unarmed blacks, then got the blacks drunk and run the election to suit himself; result, of course, glorious Democratic victory. At McKenzie, crossing of the same road with the Nashville and North-Western, a certain Tom McCutcheon is understood to be the messenger that summons the gang together for the purpose of searching the train, as has been frequently done at this point. At Brownville, also, Tom Potter is another reported active Democrat who brings the faithful together whenever any outrage is contemplated, so at every railroad station upon the various roads we know the men who act as shining lights among these masked Democracy. In Mississippi, we know it was well understood, previous to the election, in many localities, that in case of the success of the new constitution, it would not be tolerated in any man's accepting a position under the State Government so organized; that such a man, in fact, was not to be allowed to live in their midst. The same feeling is now manifesting itself in Arkansas, where the fire-eating element is in almost open rebellion to the new Government of the State. But last week I had a long conversation with Dr. A. M. Johnson, Representative from Mississippi County in that State. The same evening he took a boat for his home in Osceola, and the evening of the ensuing day was assassinated in his own house by parties unknown. For several days Mr. E. G. Barker, State Senator, has been in Memphis, and has gone to Keokuk, Iowa, to recover from wounds received from a would-be assassin. While sitting in his own house, in Marion, Crittenden County, but a few miles across the river from here, by an open window, leaning his head upon his hand, an assassin discharged a load of buck-shot through the window at his head. Three shot took effect in his cheek, which presents a frightful appearance, and two broke and badly shattered his only arm between the elbow and hand. What makes the matter particularly agravating in his case is that he lost an arm in 1866 from an attempt at assassination, then because of having served in the Union army.

In the same county, immediately opposite Memphis, Ku-Klux organizations rule the community as they please, in defiance of all law. No loyalist, black or white, is safe for an hour, and in some localities Union men congregate together in small squads at night and barricade the doors and windows ere they dare go to sleep. The old Rebel element are all armed, and apparently, at least, all banded together.

In our own county of Shelby, too, not 10 miles from Memphis, it is a common thing to hear of Ku-Klux gangs visiting the negro cabins in search of arms, and intimidating the blacks by threats in case they fail to vote for Seymour and Blair.

Assertions of our Rebel press to the contrary, few Union men believe that outside of a few of the Eastern counties of the State, and Memphis and Nashville, it would be possible to-day to hold an election under the franchise law, save by military protection.

The seemingly most plausible theory of those Union men who carefully scan appearances about them seems to be that the whole is a well-concerted and systematic effort to control the whole of the Southern States for Seymour and Blair by the same system of tactics so successfully inaugurated in Mississippi in defeating the Constitution there. That present serious resistance by force of arms is contemplated, if possible to avoid, I do not think is generally believed. The policy seems to be a general overawing and intimidating of the blacks, and driving out or assassination, if the purpose cannot be accomplished without, of all prominent Unionists and obnoxious blacks. The field thus cleared, the colored voters, through cajolery and dread of violence, are to be marched, as in Mississippi, to the polls, as so many cattle, and voted in the interest of Democracy. That there is danger of this policy proving successful in Arkansas the present turbulent condition of things seems to portend; and that it will also succeed in Louisiana and Texas is the confident prediction of Democracy here. In Mississippi I have reason to know that, despite the defeat of the constitution and loss of representation thereby, it is the purpose on the twenty-third of this present month to take the necessary steps to call an election and force an electoral vote upon Congress for embarrassing complication and an appeal to the Supreme Court. Following out the revolutionary doctrines of Seymour and Blair, if elected, the reconstructed Governments are to be overthrown by force, if necessary, for which the South, through her present organizations, is to be found fully prepared.

Tennessee, also, is expected to receive a like executive favor, or at least a revolutionary scheme for a general State Convention, recognized by the General Government as legal, is to overthrow the present form and frame a new one in accord with the seditious schemes of the times.

Thus the whole of the Southern States are to be reconstructed again and placed in control of the old Rebel element; the immense sacrifices of the loyal North in the Rebellion come to naught; carpet-baggers leave for more congenial climes; the *nigger* is kicked into his proper sphere, and the Rebels accomplish through the ballot what they lost through the bullet.

The deadly opposition to the Militia bill in Tennessee is therefore, that such a force under the noble old patriot, Gov. Brownlow, would entail defeat of their schemes, or force them into open Rebellion, for which they have not as yet recuperated sufficient strength. This is why calling out such a militia means, as Pike says, "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt"—"a war in which no quarter is to be asked or given." Disguise it as they may, the seemingly insane hopes and revolutionary desires and prospects of the desperate followers of the lost cause are all centered in the election of Seymour and Blair.

Let no loyal man at the North flatter himself that if Seymour and Blair are elected they will not succeed, and the war have been indeed fought in vain.

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Memphis Correspondence, N. Y. Tribune.

OUTRAGE IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

A CLERGYMAN IN HICKMAN COUNTY THREATENED WITH DEATH.

A LETTER in the *Cincinnati Times* says:

A colored man, twenty-two years of age, named Richard Moore, who resided in the Twelfth District of Lincoln County, was recently taken out of his house at night by sixteen armed men, who charged him with having been in the Union army during the war, and after beating him severely with sticks and pistols, gave him a hundred and seventy-five lashes with a strap, to the end of which a buckle was affixed. They told him that if he would be a good Conservative he might do whatever he pleased against the Radicals, and the Democrats would back him. After the beating they told him to take his bloody shirt to Gov. Brownlow or the Legislature as old Bill Wyatt did. They avowed a determination to kill Senator Wyatt whenever they met him.

A pastor of the Free-will Baptist Church, Rev. J. M. Haskins, has just made his escape from the barren fork of Lick Creek, in the northeast corner of Hickman County, where he was threatened with death by the Ku-Klux. Mr. Haskins is a native of Tennessee who formerly resided in Bedford County, but bought a large tract of land and has a nice farm in Hickman. He is a mild, inoffensive, worthy, Christian man. When the war broke out he was threatened with death by the ultra Sesesh, and only escaped hanging by getting away with the loss of his whole crop and of nearly all his personal property. He reached Bedford County in safety, and was there induced by his friends to become a chaplain in the Tennessee troops, which after secession became part of the rebel army. When his term of service of one year expired he returned to his family, and again settled in Hickman County. Since that time, in his preaching and in his prayers, he has expressed Union sentiments, but has given no cause of offense to the ex-rebels.

Within the last few months the tone of rebel sentiment has become so bitter that no Union man is safe in Hickman County, and Mr. Haskins being, from his position as a clergyman, supposed to have much influence, was in great danger, and with difficulty made his escape. Recently a colored man, who was raised by a Mr. Caruthers, on Sugar Creek, was killed, and a white Unionist who was with him at the time, shot in the thigh by masked Democrats, who robbed them of all the money they had about them. On Thursday night of last week, Mrs. Nancy Maburry, than whom there was no better colored woman in Hickman County, and who lived on Lick Creek, in the northeast corner of Hickman County, was murdered by a gang of Ku-Klux, because she would not reveal where her husband was when they called to murder him. Mrs. Elizabeth Allison, an excellent woman and most uncompromising Unionist, was not long since driven out of Lawrence County, where she was teaching school, went to Hickman to look after some property, but was forced to fly to save her life, as were also two or three Unionists who befriended her. They all represent, as does Rev, Mr. Haskins, that there is no Union man in the north part of Hickman County who does not sleep nightly with his gun under his head in anticipation of being awakened by Ku-Klux war whoops. The Democrats declare they are able to raise plenty of men at short notice.

TENNESSEE.

EXTRACTS OF AN ADDRESS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT ON THE 11TH INST., BY A COMMITTEE OF THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

To his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

WE have been appointed a committee by the Legislature of Tennessee to wait upon you and place fully before you the present condition of affairs in that State, and urge upon you to take steps to give protection to the law-abiding citizens of the State under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. We now address you in the discharge of the duty imposed on us by the Legislature of that State. The first thing required to be the done by us is to place before you fully the present condition of affairs in Tennessee. To do this, Mr. President, would take more time and space than is consistent with a communication prepared as this necessarily has been. We can only touch upon the more prominent affairs of our State. First, Mr. President: You are aware that the Legislature of Tennessee has been called together in extra session, and has not yet adjourned. The main object in calling them together by the Governor, as indicated in his message, was that it might pass laws calling out troops for the protection of the people against the secret organization known as the "Ku-Klux-Klan," which were deemed necessary by His Excellency to suppress such illegal associations. That a necessity for military protection exists in some portions of that

State, the Legislature and committee fully concur. That there is such organization as the Ku-Klux-Klan is now beyond question. By recent public attention made by authority or with the assent of a distinguished general officer, Lieut.-Gen. B. N. Forrest, of the so-called Confederate States, has stated there are forty thousand members of this association in Tennessee. As to the objects and purposes of the organization, they can only be known by their acts and sayings, while in their masks and ghostly uniforms they take out citizens and kill them, some by hanging, some by shooting, and some by the sterner and more certain plan of whipping, while some are whipped, not until death, but severely and disgracefully. In some parts of the State they are travelling at night as often as twice a week, and visiting the houses of Union men and Federals, some they kill, others they whip and order from the country on pain of being killed if they do not leave, while others are ordered away under promise of violence if they remain after thus being ordered to depart. This is carried on by greater or less numbers, according as the objects to be effected on the particular night are of greater or less magnitude. They rarely appear in their masks and uniforms in daylight. It is in the night when they mostly travel, and perpetrate their acts of violence and bloodshed. The most peaceable, orderly, quiet, and we may say, even the exemplary members of the church, are not exempt from their midnight visits, and are objects of their personal violence. Instances are known where the orderly and pious men of the neighborhood have been waked from their slumbers and beaten by them, for no other reason than their political sentiments. Murders are common, particularly among the colored people, against whom the Klan seem to have peculiar and mortal hatred. Many colored people have been whipped, some of them badly, and some until they have died from its effects, and many of them have been murdered for no other reason or offence than their political opinions and sentiments. Many people who had been hired for the year, or engaged to work for a portion of the crop, have been compelled to leave their homes for their personal safety, and fly for their lives, leaving their employers or their crops; and unless something is done for their relief, they cannot go home, and will of course lose their earnings, with starvation in the gloomy future of themselves and families.

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We have thus far spoken of the acts of this organization. Their object, they say is to overthrow the State Government of the State of Tennessee, and many of them declare they are now as willing to fight the Government of the United States as they were at the commencement of the rebellion. The more discreet ones of them, however, do not say "Government" in this connection, but say "the Yankees." Many of them declare that the State Government of Tennessee is illegal, and they have legally a right to resist, and even to overturn it. This is not confined to the masses, but finds advocates in distinguished men, high in the estimation of those forming the late so-called Confederate States Government. Resistance to the Government of Tennessee, and the laws passed by her Legislature since the war, is, in the opinion of the committee as criminal as to attempt to overthrow or resist the Government and laws of the State of New York or any other State in the Union. But it may be said the Courts can punish these offenders and therefore no military force is necessary. To this we reply, no one in any of the counties of Tennessee as far as we have been able to ascertain has ever been tried or punished for any of the offences or class of offences mentioned above, and so long as public opinion remains as it is none will be, especially in those counties where the order is numerous. No person dare prosecute, for if he should his life would be endangered thereby. People are apprehensive should they prosecute that they would be murdered by the "Klan." Indeed, they tell people upon whom they inflict violence that if they should know any of them and disclose, they will be killed. With this state of alarm and apprehension no one will be prosecuted. Hence, the civil authorities are powerless. Again, should any one have the courage and firmness to appear before the grand juries, there is no assurance an indictment would be found. But few of the grand juries, it is apprehended, have none of the "Klan" in them. Enough, at least, are generally there to defeat an indictment. As they go in masks, it is not known who is, or who is not in the order, and hence they get on juries and defeat the laws. The committee will, in this connection, state as a fact, that when the present Legislature met in regular session in October last they were disposed to be liberal, and repealed the military laws passed by their immediate predecessors, in the hope and expectation that the promises made by those who were opposed to them politically, that soldiers were unnecessary, would be fulfilled. This they regret, and say they were disappointed; for no sooner was the law repealed and the soldiers discharged, than the Ku-Klux-Klan sprang up in Tennessee, and commenced their midnight travels and depredations. The present condition of affairs, as given above, is sustained by sworn testimony before the Committee on Military Affairs of the Legislature of Tennessee, of witnesses from various counties in that State, and is corroborated by the personal observation of the committee, and confirmed by the history of the Tennessee troubles. We regret, Mr. President, not being able to furnish you with a printed copy of that report, and testimony on which it is based. When we left Nashville they were in the hands of the printer, and we were unable to procure one.

* * * * * * * * *

What we desire is a sufficient force to aid the civil authorities in holding elections, so that every man who is entitled to exercise the elective franchise may exercise it. That this is the determination of the Klan is understood by their continued night travels and their saying to Union men, white as well as colored, they shall not vote unless they exercise the privilege in a particular way. They are disarming white and colored men whenever they can. The legislature hoped the numbers of the Klan would decrease and their outrages would diminish; but in this they were mistaken. It has delayed action, having a well-founded hope and expectation from the efforts of certain prominent and distinguished representative men who had pledged their honest endeavors to effect as far as possible such a desirable result. Their efforts thus far have, although well intended, been crowned with no beneficial results. On the contrary, their numbers and violence in many localities are on the increase. Nothing is therefore left but to resort to the military, and the legislature prefers that for the reasons above stated, the Federal instead of State troops be used. We therefore, on behalf of the Legislature of Tennessee, respectfully urge that you send as early as practicable—the sooner the better—sufficient Federal force to that State to aid the civil authorities, to act with them in suppressing these wrongs, and bringing to trial the guilty parties, giving assurance to all that the laws will be enforced, crime punished, and protection extended to such officers and citizens as may attempt to execute the laws or prosecute further violation. The Legislature of Tennessee, in sending us to make the request we have, did so upon the ground that she is a part of the great American Union, contributing to the support of the common Government, enjoying its benefits and blessings; and that they come, asking of the Government of the United States that which they believed they had a right under the Constitution to expect. We respectfully request as early an answer from your excellency as it is convenient for you to give it, for the reason that the Legislature has adopted a resolution fixing Monday as the day for adjournment, and it is important for them to know the result of our application before that time. Hoping a favorable result to our application, we subscribe ourselves, respectfully your obedient servants.

W. H. WISEWELL,
on the part of the Senate.
THOMAS A. HAMILTON,
J. H. AGEE,
on the part of the House.

ARKANSAS.

A LETTER from Arkansas, written by a Member of Congress from that State, contains a startling picture of the situation there. The writer says: "An alarming state of affairs exists here in Arkansas that necessitates the assembling of Congress on the day designated. A reign of terror exists in many parts of the State. County officers are being driven from their homes. Courts, while dispensing justice, are dispersed by armed men, judges are forced to take refuge in the woods, to save their lives, and Senators and other influential men in various parts of the State have been assassinated in the highways and byways, while in some counties an open state of insurrection exists. Congress never made a greater blunder than in adjourning without placing in our hands the means of protecting ourselves." *The Little Rock Republican* of the 4th inst. announces that an insurrection exists in Craighead County much more formidable in character than that which lately existed in Conway County. *The Republican* declares it to be the first outcropping of a formidable movement in behalf of the new rebellion.

Washington Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

THREATS OF RETALIATION IN LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5th 1868.

PINCHBACK, the mulatto who was recently installed in Mr. Jewell's place as Senator from the Second District of Orleans Parish, rising in the Senate yesterday, to a question of privilege, in reply to certain newspaper paragraphs concerning him, after accusing the people of this city of murdering and manifesting a growing disposition to murder men for political opinions and the color of their skin, uttered the following: "I want to tell them to beware. I want to tell them they have nearly reached the end of their string. The next outrage of the kind which they commit will be the signal of the dawn of retribution, of which they have not dreamed—a signal that will cause 10,000 torches to be applied to this city; for patience will then have ceased to be a virtue, and this city will be reduced to ashes." Despite the calls to order, he proceeded with his speech and reiterated his threat, adding a warning to the Democratic party that they (the negroes) propose to take the matter in their own hands in the future, and we will have peace if they have to conquer a peace.

GEN. LEE'S MANIFESTO.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

THE prolonged reticence of Gen. Lee with regard to current politics has been heartily approved by those who find little else in his recent career to admire; and we think he made a grave mistake in departing from it. The importunity of Gen. Rosecrans may serve to explain his aberration from a line of conduct so generally commended, but cannot prove it wise or patriotic. Hitherto, Gen. Lee has seemed, since 1865, to devote his attention to his college, and let politics alone; henceforth, we must regard him as a leader of the host which seeks to defeat Gen. Grant's election to the Presidency. Having allowed himself to be dragged into the political arena as a foe of the Republican cause, we must deal with his arguments and assertions as with those of other adversaries.

Gen. Lee asserts that those to whom he unjustly arrogates the title of "the Southern people"—that is, that portion of the inhabitants of the late Rebel States who sympathized with the Rebellion—are wholly blameless with regard to the alienation still existing between them and those by whom they were conquered. On the side of his "people" all is good faith, good will, frankness and cordiality; but we Unionists insist on prolonging a quarrel. While they have done everything that is right, we persist in hating and oppressing them. This is the gist of his arraignment: here is one of his specifications, which we will patiently consider. He says:

"The idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races has wrought no change in our feeling toward them. They still constitute the important part of our laboring population. Without their labor, the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive. Without the employment which Southern agriculture affords, they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and become paupers, dependent on public bounty. Self-interest, even if there were no higher motives, would therefore prompt the Whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact that the two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other, is gradually becoming apparent to both; and we believe that, but for influences exerted to stir up the passions of the negroes, the relations of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage. It is true that the people of the South, together with the people of the North and West, are, for obvious reasons, opposed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race. But this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep-seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence nor other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories of political power."

That those whom Gen. Lee regards as "the Southern people" are "hostile to the negroes," in his sense of the term, we do not believe. They are not hostile to their dogs nor their horses; why, then, should they be to their negroes? They are simply hostile—as Gen. Lee's letter shows—*to regarding and treating them as human beings*, with the rights pertaining to Humanity—that is all. *They* are not "Southern people," in Gen. Lee's estimation, but properly serfs, vassals, conveniences of those people, with whose welfare the North has no rightful concern. We think differently.

"Self-interest," Gen. Lee thinks, "even if there were no higher motives, would prompt the Whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection." So we think it should. But self-interest should have prompted the Whites to emancipate the Blacks long ago; but those Whites did not see it; and Gen. Lee was as blind as the rest. Self-interest should have prompted those Whites to recognize Emancipation as endowing their ex-slaves with the Civil Rights of Mankind—such rights (at least) as the South has always accorded to aliens residing on her soil—yet no single State, as reconstructed on a White basis by Andrew Johnson, accorded such rights; and, when Congress was moved to supply the deficiency, those whom Gen. Lee calls "the Southern people" denounced the act, and applauded the veto by which Johnson ineffectually sought to nullify it.

Just look, now, at a synopsis of the acts passed in 1865-6 by Andrew Johnson's and Gen. Lee's "Southern people" to degrade and oppress their Black fellow-citizens:

North Carolina enacted that colored persons should be incompetent witnesses in courts of justice except in cases to which a colored person was a party. The ravishing of a White by a Black was made a capital offense, while that of a Black by a White was not. Another law provided for the apprenticing of certain Blacks to Whites, giving a preference to the old masters of those Blacks. All contracts involving more than $10 whereto a colored person was a party were declared void unless reduced to writing and witnessed by a White. A marriage between a White and a colored person was declared void, with $500 penalty for whoever should solemnize the same.

Mississippi enacted a stringent apprenticeship system for "all freedmen, free negroes and mulattoes under the age of eighteen who are orphans, or whose parents have not the means or who refuse to provide for said minors." The rights to punish by corporal chastisement and to "pursue and recapture said apprentice" were expressly guaranteed. "In all cases where the age of the person to be apprenticed cannot be ascertained by record testimony, the judge of the county court shall fix the age"—so that Blacks fifty years old could be apprenticed with great facility. Next followed a "Vagrant act," providing that "all freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes, *over* eighteen years of age," who should appear to have "no lawful employment or business," might be hauled up, and fined $50; and, if unable to pay this, he should be "*hired out*" to any person who will, for the shortest period of service, pay said fine or forfeiture, and all costs.

Section 7 of this act provides that, "if any freedman, free negro, or mulatto, shall fail or refuse to pay any tax levied on him, such failure shall be *prima facie* evidence of vagrancy," whereupon he shall be put through a course of sprouts, as aforesaid.

Next followed "An act to confer Civil Rights on freedmen and for other purposes," which provided that no colored person should be allowed "to lease any lands or tenements except in incorporated towns or cities"—and there only under stringent regulations. No colored person should be allowed to give testimony, except in cases to which some colored person was a party. Every colored person must have a lawful home or employment, with written evidence thereof; if living in a city or village, he must have a license to do job-work, revocable at the pleasure of the authorities. Then followed penalties for enticing or persuading a freedman or colored person to desert his employer, etc., etc. Next came a law forbidding "any freedman, free negro, or mulatto," to bear or keep fire-arms or other weapons under serious penalties, which made it capital fun for Rebels soldiers transformed into State police to go around, seize and carry off the muskets which Blacks had earned by fighting in the Union armies. The freedman not paying the fine imposed by this act was to be "hired out," as usual.

We might go on to instance the kindred acts passed by Gen. Lee's "Southern people" through the Johnsonized Legislatures of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana, etc., including the Vagrant Act of Virginia, which Gen. Terry would not allow to be enforced. Gen. Sickles nullified the kindred act of South Carolina, finding that its intent and inevitable effect were to reduce the blacks to virtual slavery. All this legislation is based on Gen. Lee's notion that the blacks are no part of "the Southern people," any more than their horses and cows are, and are to be continually reminded of their lack of all rights which whites are bound to respect.

Such is the treatment of the blacks by Gen. "Lee' Southern people" *since* the latter conceded that slavery was abolished, and the blacks forever free. Has Gen. Lee a right to be astonished that the Northern people, whom those blacks had aided to put down his and his "Southern people's" Rebellion, deeply felt that their acquiescence in such iniquitous legislation would be criminal perfidy?

Gen. Lee objects to the enfranchisement of the blacks that they lack "intelligence." Whose fault is that? How long is it since it was a felony in his State, and in all the Southern States, to teach them to read? Gen. Lee is himself a teacher; will he allow the most exemplary colored youth to enter his college as a student? Certainly not. What have he and his "Southern people" done to dispel their ignorance *since* the North set them free? What single State controlled by his "Southern people" has ever made provision to educate them? Which of those States has either provided schools expressly for them, or allowed them to attend the common schools? We know of none. On the contrary, we know that scores of school-houses, built with Northern money for their use, have been burned or otherwise destroyed by Gen. Lee's "Southern people." We know that refined and estimable Northern women, who have gone South expressly to teach them, have been *tabooed* and scorned by those "Southern people," for no reason on earth but their teaching "niggers." We know that nothing is more detested and scouted by "Southern people" than that very teaching. Nay: we have piles of testimony that even "Southern people" lose caste and excite implacable enmity by it. Here is the substance of a letter just received from a native South Carolinian, whose name and residence we dare not give, as giving them would expose him to outrage and perhaps murder. He writes:

"For simply teaching a large school of negroes to read the word of God, and exerting myself to prepare them for usefulness in their new sphere of action, I have been unfortunate enough to bring down on myself and family the dire vengeance of the white population of this State. At the same time, I have not been a Radical; for I assure you my sympathies have always been with the Democracy. My life is threatened every day; and I know not what moment may be my last. Already, I have had a coffin placed at my door as a warning and threat; and from all quarters come threats of violence. I wish to leave here; but I am at this time too poor to get away," etc., etc.

We might pile up such proofs of the spirit of nearly all of those who affectionately regard Gen. Lee as the ablest commander and wisest man of this century; but need we? The question which divides us is not one of details or of facts. It is simply this—"Shall men charged with no crime be entitled, *because* they are men, to those rights of Human Nature for which Gen. Lee's ancestry and ours together fought at Saratoga, Monmouth, Brandywine and Yorktown?" Gen. Lee says No; we say Yes. The American People must decide between us.

REBEL PROSCRIPTION.

The New Orleans Times applauds the stand of Capt. Leathers of the steamboat Quitman in giving notice that no person can be employed on that boat who does not vote the Rebel Democratic ticket, and backs him up by the following resolve of a Democratic club at Pointe Coupee:

POINTE COUPEE, Aug. 22d, 1868.

To Capt. T. P. Leathers, of the steamer Gen. Quitman:

SIR: At a meeting of the Seymour and Blair Democratic Club of the Sixth Ward of the Parish of Pointe Coupee, held last evening, at the Club Rooms, at Red Store Landing, on motion of Mr. J. J. Plantivignes, and seconded by A. Provesty, Esq., the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz:

"Whereas, It has become the settled policy of the Democracy of this State not to give employment or support of any kind to members of the Radical party: and whereas it is announced by the New Orleans press that Capt. T. P. Leathers of the Vicksburg packet Gen. Quitman has discharged from employment on his steamer all persons not members of the Democratic party: therefore be it

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Club are due and are hereby returned to Capt. T. P. Leathers of the steamer Gen. Quitman, for being the first among steamboat-men to take this important step, which is calculated to contribute largely to the success of the Democratic party in this State."

JULES LABATUT, President.
L. B. CLAIBORNE, Secretary.

THE REBEL PARTY.

"Gen." C. A. Battle (says the *St. Louis Democrat*) spoke at a Seymour and Blair ratification meeting in Mobile on the 11th. He candidly accepts Blair's ideas, and observe the reasons he gives for it:

"Comrades, brothers—year after year you bore the Confederate flag through fire and tempest, and upon more than two hundred battle-fields covered it with victory. * * I am here to-night to ask you to come up to the altar of the South, and let us again pledge to her our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. The Democratic party offers the most honorable terms. It endorses principles for which you battled. Not only does it declare in favor of that constitution so dear to you, but it most solemnly declares that all these acts of reconstruction, so totally destructive of your rights, and so repugnant to every honorable feeling, are *unconstitutional, null and void. Seymour and Blair are the champions of the constitutional liberty for which you braved a hundred battle-fields.* I ask you to bring into the canvass the high qualities of courage and fortitude that you have so signalized in your past career. Press to the front; carry your colors deep into the enemy's lines. Come war or pestilence, come death in all its terrible array, rather than suffer the slightest stain of dishonor."

ASSASSINATION OF A UNION MAN.

THE *Monroe Intelligencer*, of the 28th ult., reports the assassination of Dr Aber who, at the outbreak of the war, was a planter. He was formerly a school teacher, and, being a Union man, was obliged to leave his parish. He left his family, went to Vicksburg, and entered the federal service. In 1865, after the surrender of the Confederate armies, he returned home, but was driven away, his life having been threatened several times. Last spring he again returned to his home. Several attempts have been made since then to assassinate him. A party of men shot him recently on his gallery, after calling him out on some pretext. The last attempt was but too successful, he having been deliberately murdered in cold blood.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868.

PREMIUMS.

WE continue to offer to old subscribers who renew their subscriptions and send one new subscriber for the year ($6); or to any who will send two new subscribers ($6); either of the following very desirable books:

Wendell Phillips' "Speeches, Lectures and Letters," 562 pages, with steel portrait—price $2.50.

Lydia Maria Child's Romance of the Republic, 442 pages—price $2.50.

Caroline H. Dall's "College, Market and Court, 498 pages—price $2.50.

MR. EDWARD M. DAVIS, No. 333 Walnut street, Philadelphia, consents, for a time, to act as General Agent of the Pennsylvania State Anti-Slavery Society; and to receive and forward, from Philadelphia and vicinity, subscriptions, and advertisements for THE STANDARD.

PLEDGES.—Friends owing pledges to the treasury of the American Anti-Slavery Society are reminded that they are now due. Remittances in payment of pledges or donations in aid of the Society, may be sent to Richard P. Hallowell, Treasurer, No. 98 Federal street, Boston, Mass., or to A. M. Powell, office of THE STANDARD, No. 39 Nassau street, New York.

THE INDIAN PLOT.

OUR treatment of the Indian is one of the foulest blots in our history, as well as evidence of entire want of sagacity. We shall never be able to be just to other races, or reap the full benefit of their neighborhood till we "unlearn contempt."

Our theory has been to treat the Indian as an outlaw, demanding allegiance, while refusing protection. No white man has ever been punished for murdering an Indian—hardly one for trespassing on Indian property. When the wave of emigration meets an Indian tribe, the government takes it up and removes it westward a hundred miles to new hunting grounds; a process which is repeated every ten or twenty years, the result of this is that every fifty miles on the route from Massachusetts Bay to Minnesota is marked by an Indian massacre of white men. When, north of the Lakes, the wave of English population meets an Indian tribe, the tide divides, goes round to the Indian Settlement, receiving the Indians to citizenship, subject to the same duties and sure to receive the same protection as Englishmen. And what is the result of this system. *No English blood has been shed by an Indian for the last century.*

At last we have taken lessons from experience. Our excellent Indian Peace Commission, and all other National machinery brought into contact with the Indian, recommend recognizing the citizenship of the Indian, acknowledging his rights, insuring him ample protection in them, and then claiming of him the duties of citzenship.

The popular indifference to this whole question, combined with the selfish greed and bloodthirstiness of the frontier is obstacle enough to the adoption of this policy. Meanwhile political intrigue adds its weight. Against these truth makes slow way. In vain do all those whose lives give them experience testify in its favor, and bear witness to the virtue and capacity of the Indian. General Harney, after fifty years spent among them, asserts that he never knew an Indian violate the duties of hospitality, or break his word. Carson said the same. General Sherman took the head of the Indian Peace Commission—an Indian hater, just as he entered the war a negro hater. A few months experience has converted him to a full faith in the Indian's honorable dealing, his capacity for civilization and citzenship. When this Indian Commission with Sherman at its head, first met an Indian council, the *savages* produced six white men prisoners, whom they wished to exchange for Indian prisoners. The *Christian* Commission blushed as they were forced to confess to the *Savages* that our *civilized* troops had never taken a prisoner, but always shot every man down where he stood! We *Christians* could not produce six spared lives to exchange! But the generous Savage, only answered, "well—at any rate, take these white men to their homes, we have no claim on them!" What a scene for Christianity! God bless such Barbarians and make us like them.

"Black Kettle" was encamped under the American flag, at the request of military officers, to watch the roads for them. Of his one hundred and fifty warriors, two-thirds were absent—many of them specially to notify stages and families of their danger. Suddenly, without notice, six hundred United States troops surround his camp, and shoot down in cold blood his two unarmed brothers. The Chief had at that moment in his camp three white guests, one wearing the United States uniform. Turning from the dead bodies of his brothers, he said to these visitors, "It looks as if you had come here as spies to see how few we were. But I have no proof of it. So go, join your fellow white men before the fight begins." And these three white guests, passing by the bodies of the stealthily assassinated Indians, reached the American camp unharmed.

Can the records of civilized war—can Sidney, Bayard, or Du Guesclin—show anything more nobly chivalrous than this? When they were safely off, the brave chief, with forty-five men, carried off his women and children, and kept the six hundred soldiers at bay for two days. This, we believe, took place at the Sand Creek massacre, our most infamous atrocity.

It may not be that we designed to perpetuate Barbarism. But if such had been our intention the Nation could not have planned a system more sure to produce that result than the one pursued toward the Indian for two hundred years.

But why recur to this now? We are on the eve of another Indian war. The drain on our resources is something. Every Indian shot in battle has cost us about one million of dollars. General Harney said of the Seminole war that "after spending at this rate we were forced to buy the Indians off after all."

But finance is not the important aspect of this case. The army moved to the Northwest—Sheridan, Sherman, perhaps Sickles and Meade sent there—what then? *The South is left* empty of troops, and its chief posts commanded by Rousseau, Hancock or Rosecrans? What an opportunity! The money voted by Congress for the service of the Peace Commission was kept from them, till within a month, by Browning and McCulloch. The history of the last two years is a history of unprovoked aggression on the Indians. Every means has been taken to bring on a war. The Reports made to Congress show how wholly the fault rests on our side. But for the consternation which even a defeated Impeachment carried into the departments at Washington, we had been trebly worse off. The thanks of the Nation are due Gen. Butler for his vigilance on this question. But the peril still threatens us. Every bad element at the South will rage during the coming winter. To meet this storm we needed our best officers there, and a full complement of soldiers. The pretext for removing both to the Northwest is manufacturing every day—Browning and McCulloch play into the hands of these intriguers. If the plot succeeds, the Ku-Klux, Forrest, Hampton and the rest may dip their hands in loyal blood with little chance of meeting their deserts.

We call on our National sentinels to watch this new conspiracy to facilitate mob violence and bloodshed at the South and make it safe to murder. Rebels in arms in New Orleans and the Carolinas, and *Sherman* and *Sheridan* fighting Indians in the Rocky Mountains! *Sherman* facing the Cheyennes, while Rousseau is charged with the peace of New Orleans! Marvellous strategy! Surely it must have been planned in some Rebel-Democratic conclave.

While a Rebel sits in the White House, Congress ought to be in session. When Impeachment failed, the rebel States should have been kept out of Congress and under military rule. Instead of this they vote for President this fall. And to second the bloodshed, tumult and death which are to drive loyalty from the polls, we see concocted at Washington a plot which moves the army and all loyal officers to the Plains, and leaves Forrest and his assassins free scope. With how much blood Fessenden's hands will drip before the next 4th of March.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS is summoned to a September Session. It is however intimated in the circular issued by Messrs. Morgan and Schenck that no general legislative business will be entered into, and that the session need be no longer than necessary to provide for another adjournment. We hope that not only will a quorum of Senators and Representatives be in their seats on Monday next, but that it will be deemed necessary to do some work, such as the terrible state of affairs at the South calls for, and such as members of Congress are selected, as servants of the people, to do.

We know how reluctant those members who are candidates for re-election are to leave the canvass at this time. But they were chosen to work,—not for their own re-election, but to secure the public welfare. The loyal people of the rebellious states are to-day suffering fearfully under a "reign of terror" which defies the national authority, and threatens to culminate in are renewed outbreak of war. It is no time therefore for Senators and Representatives to indulge in either holiday recreation, or in electionering for themselves or any body else. They owe it to their constituents, as an accepted trust, to be in their places ready for the work which needs to be done, not next month, or next winter, but NOW.

We chronicled last week the victory of the Rebels in taking possession of the Georgia Legislature, from which the duly elected colored members had been expelled. Following up the advantage then gained, a telegram of Tuesday last apprises us that the same victorious rebels have since taken an additional step in the direction of the end they mean to attain—the establishment of slavery—by declaring the blacks disqualified as *jurors*. Violence and misrule prevail to a frightful extent throughout the South. We protest in the name of the victims of Rebel madness, against the postponement of necessary legislation for their relief, for the fancied benefit of Northern candidates for re-election to Congress.

The chief of the Ku-Klux is in the White House. By large majority votes of both the House of Representatives and the Senate he has been pronounced GUILTY, and retains his place in office only through a Constitutional technicality, and by one of seven basely treacherous votes. As the Senate is now constituted, conviction is assured, without Fessenden and his six unworthy coadjutors. The new Southern members are understood to be nearly or quite unanimous for Impeachment.

The September session should convene on Monday next, not for immediate adjournment, but to do such work as the hour demands, and demands all the more urgently, because it has been already too long neglected. Johnson may, and should be, tried anew and deposed from office by the middle of October. Our word for it, WADE would not be in the Executive Chair ten days before the now threatening aspect of Southern affairs would be greatly changed for the better. Nor would the political prospects of the Republican party be in anywise damaged thereby. We are told by well-informed parties of a settled purpose on the part of Radical Representatives and Senators to impeach and depose the President early in the regular session. It OUGHT to be done now. Nor would it be impolitic.

The enthusiasm of the people over Impeachment, successfully consummated by Johnson's removal NOW, would swell the Radical majorities of Vermont and Maine and largely increase those of other Northern States in November. Then too it would be in some degree possible to poll a fair Southern Republican vote. A session of Congress for one month with "short, sharp and decisive" work, would suffice to relieve the loyalists of the South of the weight of rebel oppression which now crushes them, to protect the Nation from the impending peril of another war, and to render still more certain the defeat of the disloyal hosts in the great contest at the polls in November. What we have hitherto repeatedly urged, that there is no security for either the ballot or personal freedom for the Southern blacks without a national guarantee, the rebels of Georgia are already helping to illustrate. Let Abolitionists everywhere be on the alert and demand as they demanded the abolition of slavery, another Constitutional Amendment which shall forbid disfranchisement, or any political inequality, in any State, on account of color.

The impeachment of Johnson; the Amendment we urge; and arms and means of defense for the now helpless and comparatively powerless loyalists of the South, are each measures which need little additional debate in Congress. They are each of immediate, pressing importance. Let them be promptly adopted. Then Senators and Representatives may safely vote another recess. Not till then.

THE Maine Election, held on Tuesday last, like that of Vermont, resulted in a largely increased Republican majority. Mr. Chamberlain's majority as the Republican candidate for governor, it is estimated, will be about twenty thousand. This favorable result is largely due to the outspoken boasts of the Rebels that they intend to regain, in the name of the Democratic party, by ballots, the "Lost Cause," which their bullets could not save. Closer preliminary contests are to follow next month in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of a friend in England for copies of a special edition of the *Norfolk News* containing a full report of the proceedings of the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. We publish in other columns this week the able paper read before the Association by Miss Becker on the educational aspect of the Woman Question.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise is to have a homestead and an annuity from the people of Richmond.

Mr. W. S. Robinson has gone to Hartford to edit the *Courant*, in the absence of Gov. Hawley.

Col. Charles E. Moss of Washington has recently addressed a series of large and enthusiastic meetings in several of the larger towns in New Jersey.

Rev. J. Sella Martin, who has ably advocated the cause of the freedmen in England for two years past, has returned to this city.

We see it stated, says the *Commonwealth*, that Rev. E. C. Towne, now of the *Chicago Tribune*, would like to enter the ministry again.

Mr. Charles Akers, a sculptor at Buffalo, has just finished a life-size, superb medalion head of Rev. O. B. Frothingham, of this city.

Jarvis Raymond, of Detroit, formerly of Lima, in Western New York, and father of Henry J. Raymond of the *Times*, died at Detroit, on the 4th inst.

J. J. Roberts, Ex-President of Liberia, and wife, were among the passengers in the ship Golconda, of the American Colonization Society, which arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday last.

Madame Parepa-Rosa is in such poor health that her friends are quite alarmed about her. Her California physicians have ordered her to cease professional work and go to the White Sulphur Springs.

The Independent says: "Mr. W. W. Broom is endeavoring to raise funds to resume the publication of *The Temple of Opinions*, a journal which he started a few years ago, and which he shortly afterward was compelled to suspend on account of ill-health."

Jean Ingelow is a native of Boston, England. Her father is a country banker, her mother a Scotch woman, as her Christian name shows. She is one of eleven children, of a shy and retiring nature. Her first poems were published in 1863, and one hundred thousand copies of her works have been published in America alone, and nearly as many in England.

Mr. W. W. Thayer, formerly of *The Right Way*, of Boston, and more recently connected with the *St. Joseph's Union* and the *North Missouri Courier*, has concluded his engagement with the *Courier*, and would be glad to receive a call to some other editorial chair. He may be addressed at Hannibal, Mo., care of the *North Missouri Courier*.

The London *Daily News* says:

"Our correspondent (Mr. Hilary Skinner), having again succeeded in running the blockade into Crete, writes to us from Sphakia under date of the 20th ult. He says that the island is still struggling for freedom, with the traces of two years of war spread far and wide. The urgent necessities of the moment continue to be—bread to keep the Cretan patriots alive, and gunpowder to hold the Turks at bay. Medicines and surgical instruments are regarded as comparative luxuries."

A Louisiana Member of Congress telegraphs to Washington the following:

"NEW ORLEANS, September 9th, 1868.

"*To T. L. Tullock, Secretary of the National Union Committee:*

"My house in St. Francisville was mobbed by armed Democrats on the 29th of August. They said they wanted to wash their hands in my blood, and would have my life. They leveled their guns at my wife, and threw burning torches upon my gallery. I was not in the house at the time. J. P. NEWSHAN, M. C."

The *Morning Star* (England) says:

"Mr. Goldwin Smith has announced in a speech characterized by manly dignity and frankness, that in a few weeks his political life will come to a close. In almost any one of the great popular constituencies throughout the kingdom, the Liberal party would be proud to do honor to themselves by returning so able and single-minded an advocate of Liberal principles as Mr. Goldwin Smith has proved himself, to represent them in the House of Commons. But since this cannot be, and since Mr. Goldwin Smith has chosen a literary in preference to a political career, we are glad at least that his parting words in England should have been spoken in aid of the cause which he has served so unweariedly."

The Hon. Gerrit Smith has written the following letter to *The Oneida Dispatch*:

"PETERBORO, Sept. 5th, 1868.

"I learn that there is a desire to hear me speak at Oneida, in behalf of the election of Grant and Colfax. I propose that the meeting be next Thursday (10th), at 2 p. m. I cannot speak at Oneida again this Fall; so I trust you will make the notice of this meeting full and wide. I can speak but once in any county unless it be in this—and in this I cannot speak more than twice, or, possibly it may be, thrice. In this life and death election, in which the success of the Democratic party would be the death of the Nation, and success of the Republican party its life, I wish to speak abroad as well as at home. Respectfully yours, GERRIT SMITH."

The Dublin *Evening Mail*, referring to the death of Madame Hugo, says:

"Madame Victor Hugo had arrived in Brussels from Paris, where she had been staying some months in the hope of obtaining relief from a malady from which she had been long suffering. On Tuesday afternoon, without any premonitory symptoms, she was seized with an attack of congestion of the brain, from which she never recovered. She was insensible almost from the seizure till her death, which took place between six and seven o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased lady had expressed a wish to be buried at Villequier, in France, in the same grave as that in which her daughter Leopoldine was interred twenty-five years ago. This wish will be respected, and M. Hugo and his sons, Charles and Francis, will accompany the remains to the French frontier, but no farther.

One of the ablest members of the South Carolina Legislature is Mr. Henry W. Purvis, a son of Robert Purvis, Esq. The *Philadelphia Press*, alluding to his membership of the Legislature, and to his activity and extended influence as a leader of the Radical party of South Carolina, says:

"There is, a strange retributive justice is this simple statement. Many years ago the grandfather and grandmother of young Purvis left Columbia, their residence, and where they were universally esteemed—the first an Englishman of wealth and education, and the second a colored woman of rare beauty—on account of their horror of human slavery. Robert, one of their sons, married in Philadelphia, inherited a part of his father's immense wealth, and educated his children in the best of our schools. And now *his* son returns to the old homestead, after serving in the war for the Union, and by his eloquence and noble bearing earns the position of being able to combat for liberty, as a member of the legislature of South Carolina and on the stump, as the equal of Wade Hampton and ex-Governor Perry."

THE CALL OF THE HOUR.

LETTER FROM REV. JOHN T. SARGENT.

BOSTON, Sept. 14th, 1868.

To the Editor of The Standard.

PERHAPS, never, in the history of our country, has there been a more momentous political and social crisis all things considered, than that which now impends in the forthcoming Presidential canvass, for there is immanent in it not only the contingency of success to one or the other political party, (neither of which are any better than they *should* be) but the consequent ascendancy, on the one hand of the doctrine and realization of Human Rights (at least so promised) the

recognition of the black man's claims, the establishment and confirmation of reconstruction principles; or, on the other hand, the re-establishment of a tyrannical, selfish, inhuman, pro-slavery purpose, the *denial* of those claims of the black man, his social outlawry, his political disfranchisement, and, virtually, his *return to slavery!*

Are we prepared for this! Can we welcome such alternatives? Are we ready to meet them? Can we tolerate such a prospect? I, for one say no! Having given all the sympathies of an earnest nature, for thirty years or more, to the recognition and advocacy of the rights of man—of *all* men, the blackest, the poorest—I am ready, still, to labor and plead, to "spend and be spent" in behalf of the same great principles for the rest of my days. Our national prospects I confess, seem to me somewhat equivocal and gloomy, to say the least of them, and hence all the more imperative our duties in such a crisis. Demoralized, splenetic, and soured, as the Democratic party now is by its loss of power; auxiliary and in league as it now is with the revengeful conspiracies and treasonable projects of the Southern rebels who are writhing under their defeats on the battle field, there is every reason to believe that in the event of their success, in the foreshadowed attempt to invest Horatio Seymour and Frank Blair with the chief Executive functions at Washington, a "Reign of Terror" would be inaugurated such as we have never yet known. In such an event the entire disfranchisement of the colored race, here, is a thing of course, predetermined on; their social and civil outlawry a "foregone conclusion," and, for ought we know, the re-establishment of the chattel system of slavery just as sure. The premonitory symptoms of such intents are furnished us in all that we hear, know and read, every day of what is even now transpiring at the South. I take up, for instance, a morning paper of the past week here in Boston, the *J* and am startled by an article under the heading, "*Expulsion of all colored Representatives from the Georgia Legislature*"! In addition to this enormous wholesale iniquity we have daily and hourly accounts of the grossest atrocities committed on these poor victims; of their being basely maltreated, mutilated, socially dishonored, insulted, assassinated, and threatened with the loss of all employment if they do not vote the Democratic ticket.

Now with such facts before us, illustrative of the animus, North and South, of the Democratic party, how manifest the duty of all true Republicans and of all true men whether in or out of party connections, to stand their ground on the infrangible basis of human rights and not to falter nor fall back an inch—to insist upon justice—justice to all, and especially to those whose daily food and bitter portion, all their lives long, has been naught but *injustice;* to give "line upon line" and "precept upon precept" as to these great obligations, and never to cease remonstrance, entreaty, protest, and forewarning on these great cardinal and fundamental interests. In this connection, Mr. Editor, how important the instrumentality and ministration of your own paper, beyond all others, in its advocacy and pleadings on these great questions! How impressive its position, so nobly maintained, still, as sentinel on the highest and foremost of our social watch-towers; and how wise, too, the forecast, which, while others shouted at the "Emancipation Proclamation" and seemed to think all the great interests and rights of humanity thereby consummated, still saw the necessity, and so advised to keep THE STANDARD flying even with an "ANTI-SLAVERY" manifesto at its head. To those who then said, or who now think, our Anti-Slavery work was then accomplished, we can only say, in the sorrow of our hearts "*Circumspice*!" Look around you! What think you of these fraternal exhibitions of *love* toward the blacks? Of the more than social reserve—the mean contempt, and wicked prejudice they are called to encounter. With the argument so often in the mouths of Northerners, as well as Southerners, that "Slavery is their normal condition"—that "they were better off in bondage than they are now?" A significant admission, truly, as to the social *morale* of this Nineteenth Century! Such asseverations ought to blister the lips of those who utter them!

We would to Heaven that the work of this ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD *were* accomplished; and we know, my dear sir, that no one more sincerely than yourself would, this very day, welcome any such consummation of the special reform which it advocates, as should render it needless for you to issue another number! But, so long as that millenium is *not* yet reached; so long as social iniquities *do* so abound; so long as tyranny *is* thus rampant and oppression bears rule; and so long as human rights are denied or infringed *any where*, so long will the ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD have a mission to fulfil, and a claim upon our support.

In the earnest hope, my dear sir, that in your large and noble enterprise you may have health, grace, and encouragement given you till all social oppressions are overthrown, I am very cordially yours.

JOHN. T. SARGENT.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 15th, 1868.

THERE will be a quorum of the House here on Monday next. It is doubtful however whether there will be of the Senate. So many of the "grave and reverend" Senators are off enjoying themselves. Gen. Schenck and Governor Morgan are both opposed to Congress remaining in session for legislation. They fear that the Southern members will want something done for the protection of their constituents' lives and the prevention of a new rebellion.

The most pitiful and shameful thing among the Republican managers, is their apparent indifference to the sufferings of and perils that environ the loyal men of the South. There can be no doubt I suppose; certainly there is none in the minds of those I refer to, that the violence of the rebels is a help to the Republican struggle. Every murder gains votes. But this does not remove from the skirts of those who could have done much by the appropriate legislation to stem the tide of murder and outrage which blackens one half the land, the guilt of which rests on those who omit to do their whole duty. The blood of our Southern dead stains the garments of such men as E. B. Washburne, whose factious position enabled him to prevent the passage of a bill by which the Southern militia would have been prepared to defend their States and peoples, against a reinforced Ku-Klux-Klan. Washburne is responsible for the failure of the bill granting arms to those States, at a time when the necessities were so great that even the slow-paced Senate hastened to put such a measure on the passage.

But it is doubtless too much to hope that legislation will be entered upon on Monday next. There will be a quorum called, and probably on Tuesday both Houses will adjourn for a month. When they do meet, after the October election, there will doubtless be some action taken for the benefit of the Southern States. For so much let us be thankful.

Our duty lies before the Radical men of the country, and that is to begin again and demand in more imperative tones than ever before, in season and out of season, the adoption of a Constitutional amendment guaranteeing Universal Citizen Suffrage. The recent movements in Georgia prove how utterly insecure are the rights of any class against whom local prejudices are aroused, without the protecting shield of National law is thrown around them. First, we must have protective and preventive legislation for the South, then this amendment. The signs of the times indicate very fully that without it the party in power cannot count on the Southern colored voters, after the immediate and pressing danger to them is past. They won't continue with a party which declares colored suffrage right in one place, and leaves the expectant suffragans to be prohibited from exercising it in another place.

From Minnesota I learn that in all probability Mr. Ignatius Donnelly will defeat his Republican opponent as well as the Democratic also. For one, this will please me. Donnelly is radical, able and useful, and if he did once forget himself in scourging E. B. Washburne. The outrageous slanders and insults heaped upon him, chiefly, and probably only, because he (D.) stood in the way of the ambition of the Washburne family, must be borne in mind. The Galena growler assailed the private character of Mr. Donnelly, with the view of aiding the Congressional aspirations of Washburne's brother. I am induced to say this much on a quarrel that is not of general interest, because the sycophantic Republican press, maketh haste to throw out Donnelley, altogether ignoring the aggressor and slanderer. He however possesses the power, and that is the secret.

It is to be regrettted that such a roaring demagogue as E. B. Washburne should be supposed to have great influence with Gen. Grant. Probably he has nowhere the amount he is credited with. He however in this, as in other respects, trades fully up to the level of his credit. Having by dint of buncombe and brass succeded in getting his constituency to believe him the only honest man in the house, he holds that that gives him a patent right to regulate every thing, and interfere in everybody's business. His reputation for specially honest legislation won't stand the test of temptation—not a bit of it.

I have been told that in his earlier Congressional career Washburne voted for all the land-grabs, etc., which could by any possibility have benefited his State or District. Now, however, he makes a general fight against everybody else. But it happens once in a while that Illinois' interests are affected. Then "E. B." becomes very deaf or is very much preoccupied. I noticed an incident in point during the last session. A claim amounting to about three-quarters of a million dollars, claimed from the general government as due Illinois, was revived. It had slumbered for twenty or thirty years and was a regular job. A considerable lobby was trying to work it through. In the first session of this Congress they tried to buy Ohio members. Washburne knew of it, but didn't open his lips. It was revived and sought to be pressed through during the hurried legislation of the closing hours. Ohio members denounced it vehemently, and while doing so stood but a few feet from E. B. Washburne, yet that "watch-dog of the Treasury," as he likes to be called, never heard a word. He was exceedingly busy, but when Judge Walker had succeeded in defeating the swindle, Washburne was all attention for the first unfortunate wight who had a bill calling for the disbursement of a few hundred dollars in payment of some honest claim, long over-due.

ASMODEUS.

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, September 14th, 1868.

THE return of cool weather will soon cause a renewal of the meetings and discussions of our Social Science Associations in this city and elsewhere; and it can hardly be doubted that inquiry and discussion in regard to the Woman Question will take place there, as at the recent meeting, in Norwich, of the "British Association for the Advancement of Science," where this subject came up both directly and incidentally.

In the Economic Section of this Association, a spirited and interesting paper was read by Miss Becker, on female education, and the employments, rights and duties of women. This essay, presented before an audience so distinguished, has excited great attention, and drawn forth abundant comment from the London press, thus accomplishing one chief part, no doubt, of the author's purpose.

Of course the opinions thus called out from the English journals are various in kind, the idea of political rights for women having already many distinguished advocates there, while the majority, both of men and women, hold the notions upon that subject transmitted to them by their godfathers and godmothers. It seems to be admitted, however, that while Miss Becker's claims were extreme, and quite inadmissable by people holding to the old doctrines, they were urged in a tone *less offensive* than some of her fellow reformers have adopted. Very likely this is true, but it is quite probable also that the critics have experienced the usual effect of custom, and, having got over the shock of the first hearing of ideas so new and strange, have found that there is some reason in the women's claim, and some evidence to back it. Possibly the same proposition, delivered in the same terms, may have a less extravagant sound in their ears now than formerly.

The ground taken by Miss Becker seems substantially to have been that there is no such thing as sex in mind; that the appearance of distinctions referable to sex, between the minds of men and women, may fairly be traced to the influence of circumstances; and that even these circumstances do not produce more difference between men and women than between persons of the same sex. The critics seem to think, as one would expect, that she did not prove either of these propositions; but the examination and discussion to which they will now be subjected can hardly fail to promote a juster view of these subjects, to bring into light the abundant evidence bearing upon them, and to favor political and social reform.

In a paper subsequently read before the British Association, Professor Newton spoke of the enormous demand for the feathers of the white gull by the modern fashion of ladies' hat-plumes—referred to the fact that those who killed the birds for the supply of this market found them most accessible in the breeding season, when the death of the mother, would involve the starving of the young—and declared "that every lady wearing one of these feathers bore upon her forehead the brand of a murderer." Thereupon Miss Becker rose, and protested against her sisters being held responsible for the indiscriminate slaughter of the white gull. She attributed the share women have in the matter to the ignorance in which men are content to allow the gentler sex to remain; and she declared that "no lady would willingly wear the feather of a bird that was destroyed in the act of feeding its young."

Upon this the *London Review* ingeniously remarks—"We are glad to perceive that Miss Becker, despite her theory of the equality of the sexes, grants to her sisters the possession of a certain maternal sympathy which brings them into closer connection with sea-gulls than could be experienced by men."

It is very gratifying to find the appeal to humane considerations put forth from a quarter so well suited to draw public attention to the subject; and extreme cases are naturally the first ones mentioned. It seems to your correspondent, however, that the systematic killing of birds *merely* that a small portion of their clothing may be used for the adornment of women, may be objected to on the score of humanity even though this slaughter be *not* made in the breeding season. It seems as if women themselves might appropriately have thought of this consideration before making the immense demand for the lives of birds of various sorts which this style of ornamentation for themselves and their children has now for years required. But the sway of fashion over women is so powerful, and an unreasoning and unreasonable submission to its dictates is so nearly universal with them, even in cases where grace and beauty are sacrificed, and modesty itself is compromised by such submission, that we need not be surprised to hear this state of things referred to the peculiarities of "the female mind." Whence it may appear that Miss Becker and her associate reformers have need to address some persuasions to their sisters as well as to their brothers; and the former of these tasks may perhaps prove the more difficult of accomplishment.

NORTH.

THE REBEL PARTY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5th, 1868.

To the Editor of the Standard:

PLEASE excuse a very humble individual for taking the liberty of transmitting a few suggestions to you upon the subject of party politics.

I have been a voter since the year 1824. I was a member of the old Jackson Democratic Party, and always voted with that party until Pierce's administration, but believing that the party had abandoned Democratic Principles, and that they retained only the *name* of Democracy, I felt it to be my duty as an honest man not to vote with that party until they should advocate what I considered Democratic Principles, "Equal Rights to all—special privileges to none." Now if there is any party in this country standing on this old Democratic platform, it certainly is the Radical party, and if it is right to call things by their right names, then this party ought to be called the Democratic party—as it is the only party advocating Democratic Principles. As a consistent Democrat I have no right to stop to inquire of individuals whether they are white or black, male or female; whether they were of native or of foreign birth; where they go to church, or whether they go to church at all. All these things belong of right to every individual, and I have no right, politically, to inquire into them. According to my understanding, this is Democracy, and I cannot but greatly regret to see the Republican and Radical newspapers, writers and talkers calling their political opponents the "Democratic Party;" for they are really nothing more nor less than the Rebel party, and they ought always to be so called.

The self-styled Democratic party ought not to be allowed to claim the name of Democracy while they are opposing its principles. So whenever that party is alluded to, it ought to be called the Rebel party, and nothing else, for it is really nothing else—and they know it. This was abundantly proven during the war, and their acts and doings since the war make the facts still more conspicuous and clear to all unbiased minds. "A Tree is known by its Fruit"—and so are parties. "Actions speak louder than words."

If you think these suggestions are worth anything you are at liberty to make what use of them you think proper, and if not, I have relieved my mind by penning them.

Very Respectfully, JACOB ZORN, M. D.

SOME SUPPOSED DIFFERENCES IN THE MINDS OF MEN AND WOMEN WITH REGARD TO EDUCATIONAL NECESSITIES.

BY MISS LYDIA BECKER.

[The following is a paper read by Miss Becker before the British Association for the Advancement of Science at its recent meeting.—ED.]

IF we cast our eyes over the various subjects debated in the field of politics, literature, or science, as they effect the interests of humanity, it is impossible to avoid being struck by the entire omission of all direct reference to the feminine portion of the race. No doubt, in many instances, such as questions affecting the supply of food to the people, or those relating to sanitary arrangements, there is no necessity to make any special reference to women because every one admits that they are equally liable with men to suffer from hunger and disease, and that they have an equal claim to be guarded as far as possible from the effects of these evils. Were the same principle of community of wants, and uniformity in the means of supplying them, recognised in other questions than those affecting mere physical existence, we should have no occasion to remark on the absence of provision for women. But unfortunately this is by no means the case. Women are admitted to have equal needs with men, only as regards the conditions of physical life. Their moral and intellectual necessities are supposed to be widely different. The conditions which men find most profitable for the development of their faculties and promotion of the highest enjoyment of which a moral and intellectual being is capable, they appear to regard as unsuitable or unnecessary for women.

Among these conditions I may mention a liberal education, and the opportunity of using the advantage thereby gained in achieving an honorable independence by personal exertion. Political representation, or a voice in choosing the governmentor laws which they as individuals are bound to obey. When measures, are under discussion, relating to the better securing of these privileges for the people at large, we invariably discover that the absence of any provision for women proceeds, not on the supposition, as in the case of questions regarding the needs of the body, that they are included as a matter of course; but from the absolute exclusion of one half of humanity, as beings who have no part nor lot in the need for a liberal education, nor for political representation. As an illustration, I will take an extract from the report of the Committee appointed by the British Association for considering the best means for promoting scientific education in schools, presented to the council at the meeting of last year at Dundee. The Committee report that an opinion that general education in schools ought to include some training in science, has been strongly urged on the following grounds: as providing the best discipline in observation and collection of facts, in the combination of inductive with deductive reasoning, and in accuracy both of thought and language. Because it is found in practice to remedy some of the defects in ordinary school education. Many boys on whom the ordinary school studies produce very slight effect, are stimulated and improved by instruction in science; and it is found to be a most valuable element in the education of those who show special aptitude for literary culture. Because the methods and results of science have so profoundly effected the philosophical thought of the age that an educated man is under very great disadvantage if he is unacquainted with them. Because very great intellectual pleasure is derived in after life from even a moderate acquaintance with science. There is not the shadow of a doubt that advantages of the same kind as those conferred by the study of science on boys and men would be enjoyed by girls and women to the same degree, if equal opportunities of pursuing it were afforded to them; yet we do not find that the Committee bestowed any thought or pain on the consideration of how the latter might be made partakers in its benefits. Although the first of their recommendations is to the effect, "That in all schools natural science be one of the subjects to be studied, and that in every public school at least one master be appointed for the purpose," it is evident from the context, and the wording of the report throughout, that the Committee regarded scientific and liberal education as a matter that exclusively concerned boys. A similar course has been taken by the Royal Geographical Society in its recent offer of prizes to encourage the study of geography in schools throughout the country. They are offered only to the youth of one sex, it therefore appears that, in the judgment of the Society specially devoted to that science, geographical, attainments are neither necessary or desirable for girls. There is more equality as regards elementary instruction. It is generally admitted that girls, as well as boys, should be taught to read and write. Yet the notion of inferiority in feminine requirements underlies all educational legislation. For instance in abstract of the bill to provide for the education of the poorer classes introduced into the House of Commons last Session by Mr. Bruce, I find that while infants under six years of age were placed all on a level as regards the provision made for their intellectual needs, boys above that age were to receive six pennyworth of instruction weekly, while five-pennyworth was deemed sufficient for the girls. It would be strange indeed if systematic and wilful neglect on the one hand, and legislative sanction to the principle of making distinctions in provinces for national education, to the disadvantage of girls, did not produce its natural fruit in the prevalence of the belief that women are endowed with an inferior order of intellect, that they are incapable of being taught to the same extent as men, and that they are naturally unable to appreciate the enjoyment to be derived from the exercise of the higher intellectual powers. The existing arrangements are founded on a principle at present almost universally accepted without inquiry or examination, and which is the basis of political, social, and educational legislation.

This principle has been recently defined by a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, as "the radical inequality of the sexes, the radical inferiority, physical, moral, and intelectual, of women." Now, it is a question of serious importance to determine how far the principle which leads to such momentous results is a sound and scientific one. Is there, in truth, such a distinction between the moral and mental constitution of the two sexes, that what is found beneficial to the one must be assumed to be prejudicial to the other; that what the masculine mind likes and desires, the feminine mind dislikes and depreciates; that the one is progressiva, and the other non-progressive; or, admitting that both are capable of development, that their nature is so diverse as to require the adoption of totally different methods of promoting this development. Because, if there is no such difference in fact—if that which is naturally pleasant and profitable to a man is also pleasant and profitable to a woman, it is obvious that the feminine portion of the race, being practically debarred from such means of cultivating the higher mental faculties as are afforded by university training and membership on equal terms in the various scientific and other learned societies, must suffer serious deprivation and loss. They suffer not only positive pain from finding themselves excluded, without reasonable cause, from advantages which others enjoy, but also suffer the privation of all that they would have gained, had these advantages been accessible to them. The amount of this loss cannot be estimated, because we do not know how far any one's mind is capable of development, and it may not be always felt as conscious pain, but the loss is none the less real on that account. In order to estimate the magnitude of the privation, let us endeavor to imagine the difference it would make to the men of England if there were no public schools nor universities to stimulate their intellectual powers; no career nor profession open to them in which they might, by the exercise of these powers, achieve honorable distinction; if in all public movements they were assigned the position of spectators, and not allowed to be co-workers; if their rights and duties as citizens consisted in obedience to the will of others, and if those wishes and opinions were never taken into account in estimating the verdict of the people on any question of national importance. If it is admitted that the withdrawal of these elements of intellectual life from the masculine half of mankind would work disastrously on their happiness and progress and on the advancement of civilization generally, it necessarily follows that withholding them from the feminine portion of the community must cause equally grievous injury, unless it could be proved that there is a specific and ineradicable distinction between the minds of men and women, and that what helps the development of one hinders that of the other. Whether such a difference exists, seems to be a subject of investigation by a scientific society. We have seen that this is by no means an abstract question, but one involving practical consequences of a very important nature to many millions of British subjects. It is therefore to be hoped that the British Association will deem it right to devote a portion of its attention to the elucidation of this matter. Those who challenge the correctness of the position laid down by the writer of the *Pall Mall Gazette*—a position which derives its importance from the fact that it is the basis of legislation, and the strong presumption that it fairly represents the opinion of the great majority of men—may congratulate themselves that there exists an association ready to submit the most time-honored propositions to the test of observation and experience, to discuss them without passion or prejudice, and to proclaim to the world the results they obtain from scientific and impartial investigation. The principle of the writer quoted is, the radical inferiority, physical, moral and intellectual, of women.

The counter propositions which I desire to submit to the judgment of the Section, are three in number: 1. That the attribute of sex does not extend to mind; that there is no distinction between the intellects of men and women, corresponding to and dependent on the special organization of their bodies. 2. That any broad marks of distinction which may at the present time be observed to exist between the minds of men and women collectively, are fairly traceable to the influence of the different circumstances under which they pass their lives, and cannot be proved to inhere in each class, in virtue of sex. 3. That in spite of the external circumstances which tend to cause divergence in the tone of mind, habits of thought, and opinions of men and women, it is a matter of fact that these do not differ more among persons of opposite sexes than they do among persons of the same, that comparing any one man with any one woman, or any class of men with any class of women, the difference between their mental characteristics will not be greater than than may be found between two individuals or classes, compared with others of the sex. In illustration of the fact of my proposition I would observe that sex is an attribute not confined to the human species, not even to the animal kingdom, that among plants there is no superiority of any kind connected with sex, and that among animals, whichever sex happens to be inferior in physical strength, dominates over the other. This superiority is not always on the side of the male, as in raptorial birds, and some species of insects, such as ants and bees. In the latter case, the possession of weapons of offence and consequent mastery over the other sex, has led to such a development of the mental faculties that the ingenuity to work, and the power to govern are vested in actual or potential females. This subordination cannot justly be attributed to the masculine nature, as such, but is simply owing to the accident that the female sex is the more powerful of the two physically. These conditions of physical strength could be reversed without transforming one sex into the other, and in every species of animal, including our own, the relation of physical and mental power to sex is accidental, and not inherent. In the ruder ages of society superiority in physical brute force carried with it superiority in all the relations of life. Men acted on the simple plan—"That they should take who had the power; and they should keep who can." The greatest warrior was he who could wield the heaviest battle-axe, or the sweep of whose broadsword could strike his enemies to the ground. The mailed baron rode roughshod over an unarmed populace, and would have scouted with contempt the proposition that these helpless beings were in any sense his equals. When such was the rule among men, the condition of the weaker sex must necessarily be one of complete subjection and subordination, though the young and beautiful among them were at one time exalted to a condition almost of deification, this temporary and transient ascendency of a portion of their number could never compensate others for the disadvantages of their position, and even the favored ones were never in the enjoyment of personal freedom. They were always under the control of fathers, husbands, or other male relatives, whose protection was indeed necessary in times of lawless violence, when each household needed to be governed and guarded by the good right arm of its lord. But if rules and customs appertaining to one state of society are continued after the conditions which gave rise to them are entirely altered, an anachronism is perpetrated which causes very injurious effects to those concerned. Just as the masses of the people, finding that the protection of powerful lords is no longer necessary to security, are learning to think and act for themselves, and to demand the means of education and political representation so the subordinate set is beginning to discover its needs in these respects. The supremacy of the law is therefore established, that men, trusting to its protection, habitually go about unarmed; and it places men and women nearly on a level as regards personal security, while the development of knowledge, ennobling man to bend to his service the physical forces of nature, tends still more to lower bodily strength as an element in producing personal power or ascendancy. The feudal baron of the middle ages, moving among his vassals as a tower of strength in impregnable mail, would, if confronted with a woman of the Nineteenth Century who had steady nerves, a good eye, and a Whitworth rifle, fall helpless before intellectual superiority guiding natural forces.

The assumptions that are made respecting the mental and moral discrepancies between men and women are founded on habits and customs inherited from past ages, which had their reasons in the exigencies of former and political conditions, but which are not applicable in the present day. They cannot stand the test of that unprejudiced searching investigation which modern thought is turning on every disputed and undisputed proposition with a result often utterly subversive of pre-conceived notions, as none can be more thoroughly aware than the members of the British Association. In illustration of the second proposition, I point to the fact that when minds are classified into groups, the male and female mind are not the only species recognized. Whenever a class of persons are united by similarity of profession or pursuit, there is generated among them a peculiar tone of thought, distinguishing them from men engaged in other occupations. We have the legal mind, the military mind, the commercial mind, the scholastic mind, and others. Suppose a company of lawyers, another of soldiers, another of priests, another of artists, were gathered together, the conversation of each assemblage would have a marked tone peculiar to the members of the profession of which it was composed; and suppose the separate parties were then gathered into one, and a conversation to take place on general subjects, the lawyer, the priest, the soldier, and the artist, would each bring with the discussion, not only his own individual peculiarities of thought and feeling, but something of the influence exerted on these by the incidents of his calling in his life. We do not attribute this result to any specific distinction in the minds of those who pursue each profession, but entirely to education and circumstances; and a similar reason will account for all the differences that may be observed to exist between men and women. The difference in their pursuits in life, in their daily habits, in the things each has got to do, would tend to make a diversity between men and women, even if their education and training had been in common. With respect to my third proposition, I would remark that the proper method of arriving at a sound conclusion on the subject is not to compare a fancy picture of woman made up of recollections from the poets, and vague notions of what woman ought to be, with an ideal picture of man drawn from similar veracious sources; but to compare the men and women of every-day life with one another, and among themselves, and observe whether the alleged discrepancy as to inferiority is borne out by personal experience of living human beings. If any one would undertake such an investigation in an unprejudiced spirit, I believe the result of his observations would be to show that ordinary women are equal in intelligence to ordinary men; that is, they are about equally sharp in understanding and acting on any matter within the usual scope of their ideas on daily avocations, and equally stupid when any subject is presented to them slightly foreign to them, or if they have to be pushed a little way out of the familiar groove in which their thoughts usually run, and that if any woman is conspicuous among her own sex for intellectual superiority, it will be found that she is superior, not only to the masses of women, but to the great majority of men.

I have been desirous of bringing this subject before the Association, not only for its intrinsic scientific interest, but also from considerations of a practical nature. If women are equally capable with men of receiving scientific instruction, it seems the duty of scientific societies to take care that equal opportunities are afforded them of receiving it. This has been well understood by the teachers of the Christian religion, who have usually acted on the principle that whatever truths they have to proclaim to the world ought to be understood and received by both sexes alike. Much of the wide-spread influence gained by this religion over civilized humanity may be fairly attributed to this principle, and to the consequent fact that from the earliest ages up to the present time it has numbered among its most faithful adherents of honorable and devout women—not a few. But the scientific societies have hitherto neglected the duty of providing for the intellectual necessities of women, and that neglect may be one of the causes of that blindness in the popular mind to the importance of scientific investigation which acts so disastrously on the progress of truth. So this blindness is owing to the fact of such inadequate provision being made for teaching schools, for affording the means of subsistence to those who spend their lives in endeavoring to unravel the mysteries of nature, and for national scientific enterprise on a large scale. So long as scientific societies act as if they believed the permit of truth to be important only to one sex, it is not very wonderful if the world outside scientific societies jumps to the conclusion that the things, which, on the showing of those who pursue them may be advisedly neglected by half the human race, cannot be of vital consequence to the other half, and if the impression prevail that the researches of scientific men may be extremely curious and highly interesting to themselves, but that they have not much concern with the various business of life.

Is it not time that scientific men should try to make the world understand that ignorance of scientific truths may lead men and women to commit fatal errors in matters deeply affecting the welfare of themselves and those around them? But the best safeguard against the hidden dangers that beset the lives of men, and the surest means of their advancement in civilization and happiness, consist in the discovery of the laws, under which they live and move and have their being, and the diffusion of a knowledge of those laws among all classes and both sexes of the community.

The Sisters of Mercy at No. 35 E. Houston street make an earnest appeal to the public for aid to provide an Industrial Home in Eighty-first street, which they have already commenced, in behalf of dependent young girls, where a Trade and useful education will be given to them. No donation will be too small.

LITERARY.

Lippincott's Magazine for September presents a picture of life at Saratoga drawn by Miss Kate Field, as a pre-Raphaelite, from which we extract the following:

In all probability our room is a sky-parlor, quite large enough for us without our trunk, or for our trunk without us. After a violent struggle to make two things occupy the same space at the same time, we compromise by sitting *on* our trunk, and making our toilet *in* it. Our bed is suffering with a very bad attack of mumps, and the sheets—well, perhaps they *have* come directly from the laundry; but if so, the proprietor should dismiss his washerwoman. The basin of water goes halfway round, and if we are frantic enough to ask for more, we may sit like Patience on a bed-post and be our own *waiters*. There is quite enough water for towel, and this reflection should satisfy the most fastidious. Moreover, it is consoling to know that however much the external application of water may be frowned down, we can drown ourselves internally with perfect impunity. Should we desire anything to eat, disappointment will be likely to sit upon our ruffled brows. Acting upon the poetic principle that

"Man needs but little here below."

the marketing is cut according to that faith. A clever man declares that the Iron spring has produced such a wonderful effect upon the proprietor's powers of digestion as to enable him to eat his own spring chickens without any unfortunate results! Perhaps, however, this statement is *iron*-ical.

Should friends call, we shall never be the wiser. Their cards will be put in the wrong box, and notes upon which are written "Immediate," will be consigned to everlasting oblivion.

"I'm looking for Jones," says Smith to Brown.

"Is he stopping at the Union?"

"Yes."

"Then," replied sagacious Brown, "you had better inquire for him at another hotel."

We receive one out of five of all letters sent by mail; our only safety is in having them directed to the Post Office.

An order to a servant is likely to result in an insult to ourselves, which is nothing more than we deserve for allowing our lives to fall in such unpleasant places. A colored porter exclaims to a clerk, in accents loud and sonorous, displaying meanwhile the sum of thirty cents: "Just give that money back to that man (the 'man' stands within hearing), and tell him I won't take it. I carried three trunks upstairs for him, and if he thinks I'm going to stand such an insult he's mistaken. *Thirty cents!*" Receiving no response from the clerk, who listens urbanely, "the proud young porter" puts the money in his pocket, remarking that *he can afford to take it.* We perceive by this charming episode that porterage, like everything else, is an extra. The universal system of extortion makes each particular hair stand on end, like quills upon the fretful porcupine. Discovering that some of his clothes are creased by traveling, a friend gives them to a boy to be pressed out. The next day he receives a bill for *twelve dollars!* Staggered by this shock to his pocket—which is the *centre* of man's nervous system—our friend retains sufficient control over his reason to inquire whether the boy will not be satisfied with the clothes and a two dollar bill. The boy remains obdurate, and the entire amount is paid. This is no exaggeration.

Rebecca Harding Davis is engaged upon a new novel, the scene of which is laid in Western Virginia, her old home during the war.

M. D. Conway, is to write a series of illustrated sketches for *Harper's Monthly*, on the South of England.

RECEIVED.

THE OPIUM HABIT, WITH SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE REMEDY. 335 pp. New York: Harper & Brothers.

SCRIPTURAL CLAIMS OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE. By Rev. Dr. Newman Hall. 62 pp. New York: National Temperance Society.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. By John W. Draper, M. D., L.L. D. Vol. II. 614 pp. New York: Harper & Brothers.

POPULAR EDUCATION. By S. S. Randall. 256 pp. New York: Harper & Brothers.

BULWER'S MISCELLANEOUS PROSE WORKS. Two Vols. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE DOWER HOUSE. A Story by Annie Thomas. 124 pp. New York: Harper & Brothers.

EXIT OF CALIBAN AND SHYLOCK. 145 pp. Philadelphia: A. Winch, Author's Agent.

The Friend for September. Alice Lonen Bunker, Editor. New York: 131 William street.

Littell's Living Age. No. 1263. Boston: Littell and Gay.

Harper's Bazar, for September 26th. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Every Saturday. No. 142. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Special Notices.

WHEN the public press first announced that teeth were extracted without pain, it excited the wonder o the world. The first to introduce the pain-destroying agent was Dr. COLTON, of New York, a name that will be remembered with gratitude by suffering humanity as long as teeth decay. The Colton Institute for extracting teeth without pain, has become one of the fixtures of New York. There the extraction of teeth is a speciality; and that this Institution deserves, and is receiving the patronage of suffering humanity, is apparent from the fact that since its organization they have operated on thirty thousand patients without a single failure. The most timid, far and near, patronize them with perfect confidence.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

CONTRIBUTIONS are greatly needed by the friends of the cause in the District of Columbia, to pay for meetings, lectures, documents, and canvassing with petitions. They should be sent to Mrs. Josephine S. Griffing, 394 North Capitol street, or to Dr. Daniel Breed, Treasurer, Washington, D. C. They will be acknowledged in THE STANDARD.

Petitions are also very desirable, and should be sent to Mrs. Griffing, or to Prof. J. H. H. Willcox, Ebbitt House, Washington D. C.

Friends! the turning-point of the battle is the District! Mass your forces there!

FORM OF PETITION.

To the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned residents of ——, in the County of —— and State of ——, respectfully petition that in your revision of the government of the District of Columbia you will protect the women of the District from being debarred the exercise of their right of suffrage.

Women's names should appear in two distinct columns.

THE STANDARD will hereafter be delivered to our subscribers in this city by the carriers of the Post office Department. Should any irregularity occur in its delivery from imperfect addresses, or from any other cause, we hope to be promptly advised. To provide for the necessary prepayment of postage the subscription price will, from this date, be three dollars and fifty cents a year to subcribers within the city limits.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, hitherto the carrier of our paper this city, will act as our Agent, and receive subscriptions and advertisements on account of THE STANDARD.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE on Fifth street is closed. Persons who have business with the State Society, who wish to pay their subscription for THE STANDARD, or who wish to subscribe for the paper, will please call on the undersigned, who has consented to act as General Agent for a time. E. M. DAVIS,

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BRITISH PERIODICALS.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative.)

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.)]

AND

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subcribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet have met with

Miscellaneous Department.

ICHABOD.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

So FALLEN! so lost! the light withdrawn
Which once he wore!
The glory from his gray hairs gone
Forevermore!

Revile him not—the Tempter hath
A snare for all;
And pitying tears, not scorn or wrath,
Befit his fall!

O, dumb be passion's stormy rage,
When he who might
Have lighted up and led his age
Falls back in night!

Scorn! would the angels laugh, to mark
A bright soul driven,
Fiend-goaded, down the endless dark,
From hope and heaven?

Let not the land, once proud of him,
Insult him now,
Nor brand with deeper shame his dim,
Dishonored brow.

But let its humbled sons, instead,
From sea to lake,
A long lament, as for the dead,
In sadness make.

Of all we loved and honored, naught
Save power remains;
A fallen angel's pride of thought,
Still strong in chains.

All else is gone; from those great eyes
The soul has fled:
When faith is lost, when honor dies,
The man is dead!

Then, pay the reverence of old days
To his dead fame;
Walk backward, with averted gaze,
And hide the shame!

THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

CRETAN HEADQUARTERS, PROVINCE OF SPHAKIA, July 20th, 1868.

BACK again in Crete, I see the unhappy island still struggling for freedom, with the traces of this two years' war spread far and wide. There are still almost daily combats amongst the burnt villages and neglected fields, whilst the blockade is run, as of yore, at regular intervals. The Enosis has just made another trip to the western part of Crete, the district at present most sorely pressed by the Turks, and has landed supplies at St. Rumeli, the port of Omalo. I was glad to find that since my arrival last year in the Arkadi there has been much more method introduced into the reception of supplies when once they are disembarked. Some of the local chiefs form a guard to watch the beach and see that nothing is taken out of turn. Other captains urge forward their sinewy followers to place the sacks and boxes in convenient heaps, whilst everything is done with the energy of people working on their own account in terrible earnest. To lose a cargo might be to lose the cause which has cost so much to Crete.

But I must speak of the scene on board ship during our approach to the Cretan coast. There was a crowd of returning islanders, who had been over to see their families in Greece, gathered under the weather bulwarks with sack on shoulder and rifle in hand. They looked well up to their intended campaign, a shade more haggard and toil-worn than the men of last year, but with greater confidence and coolness of manner. The youngest had become inured to danger in the constant struggles of the war, and as to blockade-running they seemed to view it as calmly as most travellers regard a trip from Dover to Calais. There was indeed a smack of the "accelerated tidal service" about this swift, crowded little steamer with half the passengers wet through by the spray which flew over her deck. Then, too, there was a heap of deck baggage, and the captain vigilantly stationed on the bridge. I must admit, however, that the French officials at Calais would be startled if we sent over a shipload of such stern, sun-burned faces as were to be seen on board the Enosis, whilst the same officials might object to waistbands stuck full of knives and pistols as part of the "tidal service." Knives and pistols! What did these matter when we had a quick and pleasant voyage. No Turks were visible either along the western or southern coast. On we skimmed, over the blue waves tipped with foam. How fine was the view of Crete as we rounded Cape Krio. How dark and mysterious the shadows of the mountains as we drew in towards Sphakia at sun-down. Every eye was straining into the gloom to discover a lurking cruiser, but all was clear, and the captain ordered full speed ahead to reach the shore as soon as possible. Now there was a faint flash to the westward, as of a light on some vessel's deck! It was the Turk at last. But he would pass outside us if we were quick enough, and the Enosis held on her course. She crossed the bows of the advancing cruiser, and in the dark they failed to see us, though we could see them well enough. A few more turns of our paddle-wheels, and we were close to the murmuring surf on the beach.

Banish that "tidal service" comparison from your thoughts when you consider our landing in Sphakia. Passengers did anything but walk ashore, and no one was responsible for baggage. The anchor was let go, the boats were lowered. Now one group, now another, scrambled into them, with sacks and rifles, biscuits, ammunition and clothing. It were long to tell, but was sadly short to enact, that unlucky dropping of some of our baggage into the sea. Alas for the boots and pantaloons which never rose again! Alas for the sack of rice and the bag of much-coveted sugar! We were fortunate not to lose more things, since it was a rough night and no lanterns could be used with that Turk in the offing. Fortunate were we to lose so little, and I especially rejoiced that the medical stores which I had in charge for the Cretan wounded came safely to land. You must fancy our hearty welcome by the Pallikars, who began to rush shoreward when they heard that a landing had been made. You must fancy the chiefs keeping order, as before described, and M. Steculis doing the work of five men in getting the American relief, of food and clothing, heaped snugly together. I wished that Dr. Howe, that veteran Philhellene, could have seen with what energy his gifts were cared for.

We slept upon the shore near a ruined monastery, where marks on tree trunks and stray pieces of iron shells told of occasional salutes from Turkish blockaders. It was a beautiful day-dawn, and as the sunlight streamed over the lofty summits which shut in the valley of St. Rumeli, the sight of our bivouac became doubly charming. There was the blue sea, still tipped with foam, on one side, and there rose the precipitous mountains on the other. We had a cool breeze blowing up the valley, and splendid drinking water in the little river at our feet. All this was very pleasant, but it could not be enjoyed in peace. Crete was in a fierce and bloody war, and we were presently reminded of the fact. A vessel, which was not the Enosis, had drawn near the coast. Perhaps she suspected something of last night's disembarkation. There were people sufficient in sight to attract her notice. At any rate, the Turkish captain resolved to salute us in passing. Crack! whiz! There came a round shot plump among us. Another and another followed, and we saw our position to be a false one, strategically viewed, for we could make no reply to these heavy visitors. We accordingly gathered up our baggage, medical stores, etc., in fear of a hostile descent, and placed them in concealment, taking cover ourselves behind the ruined monastery. A few more shots were fired, and just as a reserve of Cretans ran breathless down the valley to defend its entrance, the Turkish cruiser glided quietly away. I am glad to say that no one was hurt by the salute, but if they had continued their cannonade at intervals during the forenoon, the Turks must have greatly hindered our working parties, which had to move along the open beach.

It was worth a good deal of discomfort to be fairly at work relieving these poor islanders. The news of our arrival soon spread, and many came down to our little camp among the rocks, to ask advice. Our first patient was a lad from the front, wounded under his right eye. Then came an older man with his hand wrapped in a blood-stained rag of a handkerchief. Cases like these could walk stoutly over the mountains, and so were able to help themselves. But we heard of many who could not move, and lay here and there suffering greatly.

Would that our landing had brought an infinitely greater power of relief to bear upon the Cretan case, for indeed it is a hard one. Among the seaside rocks where M. Waldanga dispensed advice and medicine, with our chests and sacks piled up in a shady corner, we received patients of various kinds. Thin hungry-looking children, who shivered with fever and ague, were brought to us by mothers equally starved and sickly, who could just drag themselves along. We saw that a boat-load of quinine would not satisfy all comers, and had to be very careful in distribution. You may wonder that the little expedition should remain thus encamped on the shore after our experience of Turkish saluting. But until the ammunition and provisions for the "front" had been first despatched, and some of the mules had returned, there was no chance of obtaining transport for our stores. The supreme necessities of the moment in Sphakia—as always during the Cretan war—were bread and gunpowder, to keep the patriots alive, and to hold the Turks at bay. Then came such comparative luxuries as medicine and surgical instruments. The people were full of thanks, in their rough way, for our thought of them in the voyage which we had made. Scores of strong hands grasped ours with friendly greeting, and it seemed as though we were back again in the bright, troubled, bustling days of last year's campaign.

London Daily News.

IN VACATION.

THE sun has marked me for his own;
I'm growing browner day by day:
I cannot leave the fields alone;
I bring their breath away.

I put aside the forms of men,
And shun the world's consuming care;
Come, green and honest hills again!
For ye are free and fair.

How wonderful this pilgrimage!
On every side new worlds appear;
I weigh the wisdom of the sage,
And find it wanting here.

I crave the tongues that Adam knew,
To question and discourse with these—
To taunt the jay with jacket blue,
And quarrel with the bees.

To answer when the grossbeak calls
His mate; to mock the cat-bird's screech;
The sloven crow's, with nasal drawls,
The oriole's golden speech.

Now through the pasture, and across
The brook, while flocks of sparrows try
To quit the world, and wildly toss
Their forms against the sky.

A small owl from the thistle-tops
Makes eyes at me, with blank distrust,
Tips off upon the air, and drops,
Flat-footed, in the dust.

The meadow-lark lifts shoulder-high
Above the sward, and, quivering
With broken notes of ecstacy,
Slants forth on curved wing.

The patient barn-fowls strut about,
Intent on nothing, every one;
A tall cock hails a cock without,
A grave hen eyes the sun.

The gobbler swells his shaggy coat,
Portentuous of a conquest sure;
His *houris* pipe their treble note,
Round-shouldered and demure.

The clear-eyed cattle calmly stop
To munch the dry husk in the rack;
Or stretch their solid necks, and crop
The fringes of the stack.

But night is coming, as I think;
The moving air is growing cool;
I hear the hoarse frog's hollow chink
Around the weedy pool.

The sun is down, the clouds are gray,
The cricket lifts his trembling voice,
Come back again, O happy day,
And bid my heart rejoice!

Atlantic Monthly.

THE MORAL EFFECT OF BOOTS.

A WRITER in *Cassell's Magazine* gossips about "Bad Boots:"

"The influence of boots upon the mind is very different from that of any other garment. A man may have a shocking bad hat, but he forgets it; his coat may be threadbare, but his mind is not directed towards it; but we defy a man to stand upright in a pair of bluchers with worn-down heels, and we believe that it is just as difficult to feel morally upright in them. A sense of meanness possesses him; he feels that everybody is noticing them. He cannot look people straight in the face and feel upon the square with them. He feels the weakness of his foundation, and he mistrusts the character of the superstructure that they support, however imposing in other respects. A man shabby in the boots sometimes flatters himself that he carries off attention from them by the use of a splendid neck-tie; but this is a delusion and a snare. The boots are the key of the position, and we feel sure that no man ought to undertake any serious matter unless he stands up in a good sound pair of boots.

"A celebrated physiologist has said that if human actions could be searched into, it would be found that the intestines of one man often influence the destinies of another. Doubtless this is a profound remark, but it applies to upper and nether soles as well as to digestion. By way of argument, imagine the final charge of the Guards at Waterloo made in bad boots. It would have been all very well for the great Duke to have said, 'Up, Guards, and at 'em;' but could they have got at them? And if they had failed, and we had lost Waterloo, what next and next? But, badinage apart, no one will feel inclined, we suppose, to deny the influence of the mind upon the body, and *vice versa*. When boots are hopelessly gone, shame seems to have departed also. What terrible bad boots we see crossing sweepers following their profession in. But these are put on sometimes to excite pity. We feel this, and the effect is lost upon us. But is there a more piteous sight than a poor beggar with a boot on one foot and a shoe on the other? A man brought to this point of degradation must be demoralized beyond the hope of recovery. With women the moral influence of bad boots is not so great as with men, for the reason that they contrive not to show them; but the physical influence is far more serious. The writer, speaking from a long experience in the practice of a dispensary, where the poor mainly apply, can safely say that not a tithe of this class possess sound boots. Hidden under the petticoats, they are allowed to wear sometimes until the feet are just upon the ground, and the wearer's stockings are from morning to night, in wet weather, in a state of sop.

"This may seem a minor evil, but it is just the one that causes half the disease among poor women, whose constitutions render them far less able to bear exposure of this kind than the other sex. There are clubs and benefit societies of all kinds, but we cannot fancy an institution that would do more immediate and lasting good than a 'Good Boots Club' for the benefit of women. We may ascend higher in the social scale, and find the same evil prevailing. Many poor governesses and servants are shockingly shod. It is just the weak point in their dress which they can hide, and they invariably do it, whereas it lies at the foundation of their health and that of their children, and it should claim their first attention. We laugh at the clattering wooden sabots of the French and German working-classes, but in comparison with the flimsy, ill-made foot-coverings our own poor indulge in, they are more healthy and lasting; but fashion, even with the very poor, is far more powerful, we fear, than considerations of health or service.

"We have said enough to show that 'bad boots' may be considered one of those social evils of the day worthy of recognition. It was the wish of one of the best French kings that every poor man should have a fowl in his pot. If wishes had the power of fulfilling themselves, it would be a good wish that every poor woman had a sound pair of boots to her feet. If that were the case, there would be far less disease, and half the dispensary doors in the town would be closed."

SIMON JENNINGS.

AMONG the scholars was the son of a poor clergyman, who rejoiced in the name of Simon Jennings. He was of so dismal and gloomy a nature, that he had been nicknamed by his companions Pontius Pilate. One morning he went up to Dr. Bowyer, and said, in his usual whimpering manner, "Please, Dr. Bowyer, the boys call me Pontius Pilate."

If there was one thing old Bowyer hated more than a false quantity in Greek or Latin, it was the habit of nicknaming. Rushing down among the scholars, from his pedestal of state, with cane in hand, he cried, in his usual voice of thunder, "Listen, boys; the next time I hear any of you say Pontius Pilate, I'll cane you as long as this cane will last. You are to say 'Simon Jennings, and not Pontius Pilate.' Remember that, if you value your hides."

Having said this, Jupiter Tonans remounted Olympus, the clouds still hanging on his brow.

Next day, when the same class was reciting the Catechism, a boy of remarkably dull and and literal turn of mind had to repeat the Creed. He had got as far as "*suffered under*," and was about popping out the next word, when Bowyer's prohibition unluckily flashed upon his obtuse mind. After a moment's hesitation he blurted out "*suffered under Simon Jennings, when cruci*—" The rest of the word was never uttered, for Bowyer had already rushed upon him, and the cane was descending upon his unfortunate shoulders like a Norwegian hail-storm, or an Alpine avalanche. When the irate doctor had discharged his cane-storm upon him, he cried, "what do you mean, you booby, by such blasphemy?"

The simple-minded Christchurchian said, as he rubbed his well-belabored back, "I only did as you told me."

"Did as I told you," roared old Bowyer, now wound up to something above the boiling point. "What do you mean?"

And, as he said this, he again instinctively grasped his cane more furiously.

"Yes, doctor. You said, we were always to call Pontius Pilate, Simon Jennings. Didn't he Sam?" appealed the unfortunate culprit to Coleridge, who was next to him. The great poet, that was to be, said nought; but old Bowyer, who saw what a fool he had to deal with, cried, somewhat unadvisedly, perhaps, "Boy, you are a fool! Where are your brains?"

Poor Dr. Bowyer for a second time was floored for the scholar said, with an earnestness which proved its truth, but to the intense horror of the learned potentate—

"In my stomach, sir."

Coleridge, in his quiet style, used to add, "That is not the only instance I have known of 'Matter triumphing over Mind;' *stomach over brain;* stupid boy over Bowyer."

The doctor always respected that boy's stupidity ever after, and dealt gently with him, as though half afraid that a stray blow might be unpleasant. How true it is what Euripides says, "Against stupidity the very gods fight unvictorious." And I advise every one to avoid stupidity, as they would morphine, or nitro glycerine.—*Our Boys and Girls.*

THE REMARKABLE AEROLITE IN TENNESSEE.

AN account of the aerolite which fell in Tennessee recently has already been given. A correspondent of the *Nashville Press* writes from Cheatham's Cross Roads, under date of August 19th:

"The place where it struck remained hot three days, but a copious shower of rain having fallen, which temporarily swelled the streams and watercourses, a large flood poured down on the place from the neighboring hills, sending up a constant and immense column of steam. The earth around the place for several yards was quite hot.

"This gave us the idea that the aerolite which struck must be of a great size. The column of steam continued to ascend all night, and presented a weird spectacle amid the gloom and in the silent depths of the woods. It could be seen from the surrounding hills, like a tall ghost, changing its position betimes and its form, and gradually, as morning approached, melting away in the light of the rising sun. At ten or eleven o'clock that day we organized a squad of about ten, with drills and other quarrying tools, and commenced the work of excavation. We found great numbers of rents and cracks in the rocks as we descended. Not much powder was needed after the first few blasts.

"We did not propose to work all round the hole, but began five or six yards from the lips of the orifice, and continued to work on that side alone; when we reached the depth of about twenty feet we came to the aerolite, or mass of metal, still hot and covered outside with a slight film or coating of oxide. It is wedge-shaped, the heavy end being upward. We cannot account for this except on the supposition that it was globular as it descended; but the contact with so dense a body as a mass of limestone, while in a soft condition, pushed backwards the mass as it passed through, and gave it the cone shape which it has. It had passed entirely through the ledge of limestone, and was embedded in a stratum of bluish, tough, putty-like clay, very closely packed and impervious to water. This bed of clay or marl runs sloping up the hill, to what extent or distance I don't know; but at the point where the excavation was made it has that inclination.

"The aerolite was found to measure about seven feet from apex to base, and at the greatest circumference about ten feet round. It is specifically very heavy, and the lump cannot weigh less than five or six tons. We are now exercising our wits about getting it out of the hole, and afterwards we shall have a job of no inconsiderable magnitude in getting it to any highway for transportation.

"We have written to Washington about it, and have already received a telegraphic despatch from the principal of the Smithsonian Institute, saying that if we furnish the requisite evidence as to the facts we stated, he would procure means to have the mass of metal transported to his institute. We are anxious to have this wonder rest among ourselves, and we are taking steps to have the Legislature, when the recess is over, take cognizance of the matter and make an appropriation of the necessary expenses to have it in the State Library."

THE CAPTURED CORNCRAKE.

A CAPTIVE bird!
Never a feather slightly stirr'd;
Only the beautiful, bright brown eyes,
Questioning our human sympathies,
Whether we give it life or death.
Its bosom pants with a fluttering breath;
Here is a coin, and there a cage—
'Tis but a turn in a bird's life page.

Here, children, come!
Carry our prize to its cornfield home;
Past the lawn, and across the field,
The further from men, the safer the shield;
Like many another, bought and sold,
And all for the love of the creature gold.
The world is fair, and free is the sky,
Open its prison-bars wide—let it fly.

In pensive mood
Oft have I heard its jarr in the wood,
On summer nights when the odorous firs
Whisper the heather and gorse that stirs
Languid and lazy on Cliffdom throned,
While beneath the delicious ocean has droned
In the undertones of a lapping flow,
To the dear old days of life long ago.

Only a bird!
Down, poor human heart, vainly stirred;
Make no moan, and arouse no strife,
These are the accidents pure of life.
A little time, and the Master's hand
Will remove each shackle, unloose each band,
Cast back the veil from the darken'd eye,
Open the window, and let thee fly.

Bentley's Miscellany.

A LITERAL TURN OF MIND.—George Wakeman furnishes the *Galaxy* an amusing collection of stories illustrating "A Literal Turn of Mind." We quote a few:

This same literal turn of mind, which I have been illustrating, is sometimes used unintentionally, and perhaps a little maliciously, and thus becomes the property of wits instead of blunderers. Thus we hear of a very polite and impressive gentleman who said to a youth in the street, "Boy, may I inquire where Robinson's drug store is?" "Certainly, sir," said the boy, very respectfully. "Well, sir," said the gentleman, after waiting a while, "where is it?" "I have not the least idea, yer honor," said the urchin. There was another boy who was accosted by an ascetic middle-aged lady with "Boy, I want to go to Dover street." "Well, ma'am," said the boy, "why don't you go there, then?" One day, on Lake George, a party of gentlemen strolling among the beautiful islands of the lake, with rather bad luck, espied a little fellow with a red shirt and old straw hat, dangling a line over the side of a boat. "Halloo, boy!" said one of them, "what are you doing?" "Fishin'," came the answer. "Well, of course," said the gentleman, "but what do you catch?" Here the boy became indignant at so much questioning and replied, "Fish, you fool; what do you 'spose?" "Did any of you ever see an elephant's skin?" inquired a teacher of an infant class. "I have," shouted a six-year-old from the foot of the class. "Where?" asked the teacher. "On the elephant," said the boy, laughing. Sometimes this sort of wit degenerates or rises, as the case may be, into punning, as when Flora pointed pensively to the heavy masses of clouds in the sky, saying, "I wonder where those clouds are going," and her brother replied, "I think they are going to thunder." Also, as in the following dialogue: "Halloo, there! how do you sell wood?" "By the cord." "How long has it been cut?" "Four feet." "I mean how long has been since you cut it?" "No longer than it is now." And also, as when Patrick O'Flynn was seen with his collar and bosom sadly begrimed, and was indignantly asked by his officer, "Patrick O'Flynn, how long do you wear a shirt?" and replied promptly, "Twenty-eight inches, sir."

TABLE MANNERS.—To meet at the breakfast-table father, mother, children, all well, ought to be a happiness to any heart; it should be a source of humble gratitude, and should wake up the warmest feelings of our nature. Shame upon the contemptible and low-bred cur, whether parent or child, that can ever come to the breakfast-table, where all the family have met in health, only to frown, and whine, and growl, and fret; it is *prima facie* evidence of a mean, and grovelling, and selfish and degraded nature, whencesoever the churl may have sprung. Nor is it less reprehensible to make such exhibitions at the tea-table; for before the morning comes, some of the little circle may be stricken with some deadly disease, to gather round that table not again forever. Children in good health, if left to themselves at the table, become, after a few mouthfuls, garrulous and noisy; but if within at all reasonable or bearable bounds, it is better to let them alone; they eat less, because they do not eat so rapidly as if compelled to keep silent, while the very exhilaration of spirits quickens the circulation of the vital fluids, and energizes digestion and assimilation. The extremes of society curiously meet in this regard. The tables of the rich and nobles of England are models of mirth, wit and bonhommie; it takes hours to get through a repast, and they live long. If anybody will look in upon the negroes of a well-to-do family in Kentucky, while at their meals, they cannot but be impressed with the perfect abandon of jabber, cachination and mirth; it seems as if they could talk all day, and they live long. It follows, then, that at the family table all should meet, and do it habitually, to make a common interchange of high-bred courtesies, of warm affections, of cheering mirthfulness and that generosity of nature which lifts us above the brutes which perish, promotive as these things are of good digestion, high health and a long life.

Hall's Journal.

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